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THE

# LITERARY PANORAMA

FOR JULY, 1810.

## NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES, PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

### CONSIDERATIONS ON THE RETURNS SUBMITTED TO PARLIAMENT OF

1. An Account of the net Produce paid into the Exchequer of the DUTIES on CUSTOMS, for 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810.
2. An Account of the net Produce paid into the Exchequer of the DUTIES OF EXCISE, for 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810.
3. An Account of the net Payments into the Exchequer of the Revenue of the POST-OFFICE of GREAT BRITAIN for three Years.
4. An Account of the net Produce paid into the Exchequer of the ASSESSED TAXES, for three Years: distinguished as far as can be, under different Heads.
5. An Account of the estimated Amount of the Assessment of the PROPERTY TAX, for three Years, and of the total Payment of that Duty into the Exchequer.
6. An account of the PERMANENT TAXES, ANNUAL DUTIES, and WAR TAXES, received at the Exchequer in four Years, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, respectively.
7. An Account of the net Produce of the duties of STAMPS, paid into the Exchequer in 1807, 1808, 1809, distinguished as far as possible, under separate heads.
8. An Account of the Income, Charge and Surplus, of the CONSOLIDATED FUND, in the Years 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, and 1810.

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The philosophic mind, when exercising its contemplations in the full range of its powers, indulges itself in deliria, which could they suddenly be disclosed to beholders, would excite their astonishment. Who is that man, they might say, that extends his speculations to the Heavens? who emulates spirits in the rapidity of their motions, from star to star, from system to system? who is he that concerns himself so strongly for the welfare of distant parts of the globe, who sympathizes with the barbarians of the South Sea, or of Patagonia? for thousands whom he never saw, and whose existence he knows only by report? Yet there are in the world characters whose labours and anxieties, whose concern and interest exceed those of the most abstruse philosopher.

Every man is, and ought to be, zealous for the honour and the advantages of the country where his lot is cast. Whatever be his talents, those talents are his country's: whatever be his influence, whatever weight accompanies his example, whatever benefits accrue from his exertions, those are well directed when the welfare of his country is their principle and object. The speculative mind, it is true, imagines objects which it can scarcely hope to see accomplished; yet without such imagination endeavours would not be made, or if made, would prove nugatory. The public weal demands the man of mind. The man of practice who scarcely ventures to extend his views beyond the limits of his ledger, is equally important, and equally indispensable in his place. Yet it is confessed that intimacy with the detail of business, is apt to narrow the ideas, and to enfeeble the powers of the mind. To contemplate constantly, a single wheel of a machine does not enable any one to comprehend the movement of the whole. He who watches

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beside a stream will never trace its source : he who labours in a mine, enjoys no panorama. A city demands abilities more extensive than those which may happily guide a parish ; and the government of a kingdom, involves considerations a thousand times more extensive, than those by which the prosperity of a city may be promoted. We infer :—that the rulers of an empire, so immense, as that which now acknowledges the British sway, should be men of capacious minds ; of foresight so accurate as to anticipate distant events, of judgment to correct as to provide against political contingencies ; prompt to decide on present propositions ; ready at seizing opportunities as they offer ; firm of heart to support uncertainties ; proof against miscarriages ; and constantly intent on converting the public plans of the enemy into means of British prosperity. Yet should they be men of business ; acquainted with all minutia that conduce to the public welfare ; and informed on every source of national strength. It is their duty to combine into one grand effort, on behalf of the body politic, the results attending those innumerable efforts which millions of individuals are making for themselves. We are a free people, they must venerate British liberty ; we are a Protestant people, they must maintain the Protestant establishment ; yet with due veneration to British liberty, they must feel it their duty to repress the ebullitions of popular delusion ; and while they support the national ecclesiastical constitution, they must hold the sacred rights of conscience inviolable. To them, the cultivator of the land looks for protection and encouragement ; from them, the merchant whose adventures crowd the sea, expects security and patronage ; the colonies address to them their requests, and state to them their apprehensions ; while the mother country depends on filling a prominent place in their recollections, and whatever interest suffers, insists that her interest shall be deemed paramount, and of primary importance. Is not a British minister, then, a character more extraordinary than ever was produced by the most abstract philosophy ? Are not his cares more extensive, his anxieties more severe, than those of the most absorbed contemplatist ? He is interested in the courses of the Heavens : the remotest regions of the globe are important

to him : the barbarians of either hemisphere are included in his cares ; and with his knowledge of external relations, he must combine attention to the most trivial minutia at home, an intimate acquaintance with the springs and causes of prosperity or adversity in every part of the United Kingdom, with the infinitely varied interests of all classes, of all professions, of all trades, of bodies corporate, of companies long established, of institutions newly projected, of whatever has been, or is, or is intended to be. Such are the extensive concerns of Britain, at this moment !—A singular spectacle among the nations of the earth ! History affords no prototype, with which to form a comparison, no community, from which to deduce an example ! War adds its melancholy-splendid occurrences to those of the general mass ; a war so extensive, as to be rivalled only by the untraceable ramifications of our national commerce !

Commerce and war have ever been held opponents. Never till now has it been imagined that commerce could prosper amid the din of arms ; or that war could be conducted while commerce was cherished ; that the soldier could be maintained while the merchant was bartering, and that the arts of peace could be combined with the operations of an army. It has been our lot on several occasions, to explain some of those causes to which this singular state of things may be attributed. We have traced the progress of the public burdens, and of the public enjoyments in sundry instances. The present paper is devoted to an illustration of others of those comprehensive branches of the national finances, which suggest the most interesting and the most instructive inferences.

The acutest financier that ever existed, can accumulate no mass of money from a public determined on hoarding. If a people refrain from acquiring certain enjoyments, or refuse to part with their money in exchange for certain gratifications, in vain may the customs or the excise enforce their regulations ; in vain may the tax-gatherer forsaking all other occupations, make his daily rounds from door to door, among his neighbours, and mark the hour and the minute when he will be “ called to report defaulters on his oath.”

“ Piece goods from India, shall form no

part of my apparel," says the determination of a people; "nor furs, nor silk;"—what taxes can be obtained from silk, or furs, or piece goods? The merchant who has imported them *now* will be taught by his bankruptcy, not to commission those articles from the places of their production. For the merchant does not import them for himself, but for the people: he pays the import duty not from his own funds, strictly speaking—but from funds, the reception of which he relies on, to be furnished ultimately by the people, under whatever character they stand described as *advanced* by him in his Ledger accounts, or the books of the Custom House.

There are many things to be thoroughly understood, in order to obtain a correct notion of the real state of a people; but this is the principal inference deducible from money matters. If the people deny themselves the consumption of foreign commodities, the inducement to that self-denial is of the utmost consequence in political calculation. The balance of profit and loss by foreign trade, as marked by exports and imports, is much less important than the increase or decrease of internal consumption. For if any article manufactured at home, has supplied the place of a foreign article, the enjoyments of the native are not diminished, though the import is lessened; but if the import be lessened unless by some advantageous cause, the subject demands attention, in proportion to its magnitude. This proposition, however, must not be taken so strictly, as to excite alarm when deficiency is detected in some particular year: the year before, may be found on enquiry to have been superabundant, or the year following may more than compensate for the previous scarcity. We must, also, ever maintain a distinction between articles imported for home consumption, and those which are intended for re-exportation. An instance uniting both these considerations we have in our table of Customs: of Linens (foreign) it appears, that in 1807, the import was 138: in 1808 it was 113: but, in 1809 it sunk down to 33.—This would imply an almost suspended intercourse with those places which furnished the article in 1809—and this we believe was the fact:—but, in 1810, the augmentation is considerable; and rises to no less than

164. A clear proof that the manufacturers of these linens found means to export their productions; and that their enjoyments are increased by the market they have obtained for their labours. If then, we add together these four years, and take the average, we find that the gross sum is 445,298, which gives 111,324 as the yearly medium. These linens were finished commodities, imported to be in great part exported to other countries. It is not so with the raw materials Hemp and Flax: these are brought over to be (intentionally) consumed by ourselves. They are stated for 1807, at 264: for 1808 at 279: for 1809 at less than half the foregoing years, being only 166:—this short supply, of course rendered the article dear; but, 1810 has made amends, the importation being 424; *three times* the quantity of the preceding year. Our readers, by consulting our *Observanda Externa*, p. 340 of this volume, will perceive that the commercial customs of the Russian empire maintained precisely the same proportion: the export duties being in 1808 [the same period as our parliamentary 1809] 5,875,866: whereas in 1809 [the same period as our parliamentary 1810] they are 20,344,406, little less than *four times* those of the former year: and the number of ships reported is *six times* as many; 60 to 376. As philanthropists we may here pause to execrate that ambition, which provokes such calamities to *every* nation engaged in it, as war always inflicts! What interruptions it occasions in the steady course of honest labour and industry! By allowing the Russian peasants to earn their bread by raising, and the Russian court to derive considerable advantage from the export of these articles, we have, as a nation, ourselves derived a duty approaching toward half a million sterling; and to how many thousand labourers in our country will this immense quantity of raw materials furnish employment, before it is exhausted! Nevertheless, we adhere to our often repeated hopes, that since our demand for this article is *so* extensive, a supply of it may speedily be obtained from cultivators, whose consanguinity has powerful claims on our commercial support and protection.

The state of our iron manufacture, approaches toward that independence on foreign powers, at which as politicians,

we desire to see all our important materials for the labours of industry. The import of bar Iron (from Russia, no doubt) is marked at 150—94—76: a very perceptible decrease: and the greatest importation is but 102. If we calculate the average, we find it to be nearly 106: so that this year of revived import (1810) falls short of the average. We know the cause to be, *improvements* at home.

Commodities brought from countries with which we are at war, it may be expected, should be liable to great uncertainties: we, therefore, shall hint, and only hint, at those produced by our colonies, the West-India islands for instance. Sugar maintains its amount at about *three millions and a half* of duty: Indigo about £70,000, Pimento about £14,000: and the home-produced article, Coal, has increased to considerably above *a million*. Even the Tonnage of shipping which in 1809 is 190, is in 1810 marked at 279.—In our first volume, p. 1166, may be seen the alarms excited among the body of ship-owners on the sensible *decrease* of the shipping of this kingdom, and we have elsewhere occasionally referred to this subject. We hope that from this time the *increase* of British vessels, will be a standing subject of congratulation.

The second of the annexed tables introduces a subject almost wholly new to our examination: but of great moment, in an enquiry after the *real state of the nation*, and national enjoyments. The Excise is a duty laid on articles of home production chiefly, and chiefly *consumed at home*; whereby the amount of the duties it obtains becomes a fair standard of comparative estimate. This is drawn out of the pockets of the British people, without equivocation.

The produce of the first article, Auctions, is, however, liable to exception; as it may be imputed to *necessity* that vendors have recourse to this mode of disposing of their property; we, therefore, merely remark the increased sum brought by this duty into the coffers of the state; it stands for 1807 at 263,965, and is *gradually* augmented to 303,434, in 1810.

Beer, the second article, is of a more satisfactory description: partly because it forms one enjoyment of the mass of the population: partly because it is an article *not* manufactured unless certain of de-

mand. We infer, that if the duty it pays be not diminished, the number of persons who drink it is not diminished: necessity does not impel the people to abstain from this beverage. The amount of the tax is indeed surprising, being no less than *two millions and three quarters* sterling, annually!—with scarcely any noticeable difference between any two years reported in the Table.

It might well repay the trouble, should any curious person calculate the benefit, received by the British finances from that simple grain, Barley. It pays in the first place, the rent of the land, the expence of cultivation, tythes, taxes, &c. imposed on the cultivator. Were it consumed in flour, as wheat is, it would yield little or nothing more; but being destined to afford nourishment in the shape of a liquid or drink, not a solid, it first pays in the process of malting *above six millions*: and as beer, nearly *three millions* more!!! in all *nearly nine millions*!!!

Taking the year 1807, we find it yielding under various descriptions, as

Malt . . . . .	1,483,930
War taxes do . . . .	2,807,691
Annual duties . . . .	1,164,916
Malt, old, . . . . .	598,185
	6,116,722
Add what barley pays } when made into beer	2,812,221

TOTAL 8,928,943

To this must be added the value it gives to the article, Hops, which in a *good* year (for this plant is of very uncertain produce) is 250, or £300,000. Nor is this all: for the licences to sell beer, ale, &c. amount to *nearly half a million*! and, no doubt, after all, a portion of the revenue, which is, or might be, obtained from this grain, escapes the collector. But, we only intend to hint at this subject; by way of directing the inquisitive to a *profitable* enquiry. Others, no doubt, would prove equally wonderful, were they closely traced.

The Glass manufactures are certainly among the most elegant, and the most useful, of which the kingdom can boast: they have been improved with great attention; and the beauty of many pieces executed in Britain is surpassing. A considerable portion of glass ware is *exported*

to India ; and commissions for executing important works of this material (such as a complete tomb for a deceased Nabob), have been received in London. But waiving such particulars, the general use of this article is among persons in easy circumstances ; and the amount of the duty from 282 to 300, to 347, in 1809 ; in 1810, to 280, manifests no decrease in the consumption of this article. Hides have produced about £300,000 annually. Paper, in spite of the scarcity of rags, has yielded an increased duty from 303 to 386 ; to 392 ; to 413. Salt is progressive : from 1377 to 1423 ; to 1418 ; to 1401.

Very few articles appear to have decreased. Bricks and tiles, it must be acknowledged shew a decrease from 305 to 284 ; to 264 : and this is one consequence attending the enormous price to which timber had lately risen : the great cost of that necessary *fellow material* in building affecting these. This supposition is strengthened, by examining in the table of Customs the article of wood-deals ; where we find for 1809 the duty is only 117, instead of 420, as it was in 1807 ; a diminution of nearly *three quarters* !—or 324, as in 1810. Fir timber was only 31 in 1809 ; but it was 239—*above seven times* the amount, in 1808. As the timber employed in the immensity of buildings on speculation, that are starting up in every direction around the already immense metropolis, is foreign ; this corresponds with the diminished duty on bricks. Not only so, but we wish to direct the attention of our readers to two inferences ; the first is, that our home manufacture, bricks, would be useless without the introduction of a foreign article, timber ; it is therefore, good policy to admit a foreign article (timber), in order to give value to our home manufacture, (bricks) ; the second inference is, the dependence of the growers of timber in foreign parts on the increase of the city of London, for the sale of their property : what must those have suffered, who, in 1809 sold less than *one seventh part* of the timber they had sold the year before ! Let any affect to deny, in the face of this instance, that commerce is a bond of amity to mankind. —Can the Norwegian, whose forests might perish uselessly before his eyes, unless they were demanded by English purchasers, be other than a well-wisher

to the city of London ? can he desire the annihilation of the metropolis of the British empire ? can he be gratified by prohibitions of commerce between his country and the British dominions ?—can there be any cause for wonder, that he avails himself of all manner of evasions, whether by neutral flags, or *convenient* passports, by licences, borrowed, begged or stolen, to rid himself of that stock, which (at least) two years felling, had accumulated on his wharfs ?—Let those who can appreciate the principles that govern human nature determine, now, whether peace or war, be the desire of commercial men ; and consequently, whether commerce be or be not, the friend of our race ?

We must now dismiss these leading articles of British revenue, the Customs and Excise, by stating the annual amount of the totals, with their distinctions. From the foot of the Custom House net produce, we learn that the bounties for national objects are enlarged about *half a million* sterling in four years : while in the mean time the receipt has been increased nearly *two millions* : The Permanent and Annual duties are increased nearly *one million* ; and the War duties produced about *three millions* ; the year 1810 being the most productive : partly occasioned, no doubt, by the year 1809, having been the least productive of the series.

The revenues of the Post Office are new to our examination. It may fairly be presumed, that letters forwarded by this conveyance are either of business, or of pleasure. If they are private correspondence, the result of affection, their cost is paid with cheerfulness by persons who can well afford it, since such chiefly maintain intercourse by letters : if they relate to business, the profit of that business, amply pays the postage. We incline to consider the evident augmentation of the income of this department of the public finances, as decisive of the increased and increasing activity of internal trade : and as an undeniable proof of enlarged national resources. The progress from 1,048 to 1,074, to 1,132, is gradual, and therefore satisfactory ; while the foreign postage has strongly felt the fluctuations of foreign trade ; being in 1809, so high as 50 ; then sinking down to 31, in 1809 ; which year was undeniably adverse to

our external relations; but rising again in 1810, to 66; higher than before. This, compared with the amount of the Customs for the same space of time, combines in supporting the inference of considerable improvement in British connections abroad. The amount more than doubles that of 1809.

On the foregoing departments of the public revenue, the Customs, the Excise, and the Post Office, there can be scarcely any arrears remaining to be allowed for by estimate, in any one year. The same may for the most part be said, of the articles included in the schedule of Stamps: and it is considered as the great advantage possessed by duties, over taxes. Duties are demanded and taken *before the article which pays them is exposed for sale*; and certainly long before it reaches the consumer. Taxes refer to time past; they cannot be demanded till *after* they are due; and they are seldom paid to the tax gatherer till *after* some interval; or to the exchequer, till *after* a much longer; the money, if paid by the party taxed, *immediately*, yet, lies some time in the hands of the officer, before he makes up a mass to be paid his superior: his superior detains it some time before it reaches the Receiver General; and the Receiver General does not pay it into the Exchequer, until after some delay. This explains why, most of the taxes for 1809, and those for 1810, examined separately, are marked at a sum below the same taxes for the preceding year; and the total is brought to its level by the last article; which in fact, was an extraordinary exertion made, to prevent arrearages from becoming more considerable; and to obtain payment speedily. This exertion produced above a *million and a half* in 1809, and *five millions and three quarters* in 1810. We arrive at the same inference, in another shape, by taking the consolidated assessed taxes, and the aggregate of those taxes demandable for the year, and considering the *items* marked against each tax separately, as arrearages. Under either view the distinction between duties and taxes is obvious: the latter are liable to delays, from which the former are exempt. This is independent of the argument derived from the amount of the duty being reckoned into the cost of the article, when offered to the buyer; and

not being felt by him at the time, as he is not bound to buy, unless he have money when making his intended purchase, to pay for his bargain; nor even then, if his intended acquisition appears to be of less value than his money, or if he can otherwise suit his convenience.

The Property tax is subject to the same remark as the Assessed taxes. The *whole* of this tax for 1810, is not comprised in the sum marked, *four millions and a half*; nor in that of nearly *ten millions*, marked for 1809; for we find, that 1807 presents nearly *eleven millions*: and so does 1808.

The produce of the Permanent taxes, &c. may be more securely depended on: this we find increased from 29 to 31, to 34: from 4 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , to 5: from 16 to 19: to 20; to 22. If this *increase* were accompanied by any perceptible *decrease* in any other tax; by any perceptible *diminution* in any article of consumption; or by any abstinence among the community from a *general enjoyment*; then would this *increase* be not only fallacious as a symptom of wealth; but it would become, on the contrary, a sign of national disease and debility.

The Stamps can be but slightly touched on in this article: yet some inferences may be obtained from these. The number of Bills of Exchange drawn, must bear some proportion to the quantity of business transacted; since bills of exchange are a customary mode of payment for commodities bought. These are for 1809 *one sixth* part higher than for the former years:—above *a hundred thousand pounds*! The value of Sea Policies for 1808, or 1809, exceeds that for 1807, by *above twenty thousand pounds*: and there must have been more money paid in 1809 than in the former years, or the stamps on Receipts could not have been augmented *ten thousand pounds*. If we trace the other items, we find a defalcation in very few: Probates and Legacies are greatly increased: Newspapers, Almanacks, Advertisements, are increased: Post horse and Stage coach are increased. The intercourse then between the parts of the kingdom has been increased; and this, taken in conjunction with the increased postage of letters, clearly marks an internal strength, not liable to suspicion: for we have heretofore repeat-

edly insisted, that intimacy of union among the parts and provinces of a kingdom, is an unquestionable confirmation of public stability.

The last article in these tables is the statement of the income and surplus of the Consolidated Fund. This fund shews the comparison of the *whole* amount of the taxes and duties, with the charges it is called on to support; but it ought to be recollect, that not all those charges are inevitable as payment of debt; but some are voluntary, being applied according to the discretion proper to be exercised at the moment. The consolidated fund is *now* the security of the public creditor who has advanced his money for the use of the state; and should it appear that this accumulation was in danger of diminution from causes affecting the general welfare, a very different report of the terms on which a loan for the year could be negotiated, must be presented to the public. This fund should be most anxiously supported: whatever strengthens it, strengthens the financial welfare of the nation; and the disposable surplus of it, employed to discharge the national debt, or to establish or invigorate home prosperity in any shape designed eventually to contribute to the discharge of the national debt, is one of the most important securities of the state. Loans are contracted for on a profit of *simple* interest: the sum allotted to the reduction of the national debt acts at *compound* interest. The power of this latter calculation can never be duly prized in national affairs, because the magnitude of the object, is uncommon; and the payments in the last of a long series of years, such as the duration of a nation is understood to be, are of great amount. Nevertheless, there is another mode of political estimation by which still greater advantages may be derived from the employment of money. If it were under operation to diminish the capital employed in productive labour and its consequences, exportation, &c. one half, or one quarter; — what dire effects would ensue! — they would rebound against every class of persons in the nation. The dealer would countermand his orders given to the manufacturer, because he anticipates his inability to pay money for the goods: the manufacturer would counter-

mand his orders given to the labourer, the labourer his, given to the agriculturist; and thus would the productive powers of the earth be stayed, in the short space of a single season. Into whatever number of ranks the community be dominantly divided, so many times would the shock be felt, almost at the same instant: because common sense would act equally on each and all, as a kind of second sight deducing caution from the objects presented. The converse of this, is equally true: a surplus of capital committed to the hands of intelligent persons whose activity is urged by emulation, would be the mean of producing, or causing to be produced, an immense variety of goods, to be afterwards sold at a profit. The farmer who has a sum of money additional in his hands can produce corn additional; and his production is certain of a demand; especially, if the manufacturer by possessing a sum of money additional, can create a quantity of goods additional, of a saleable description. Let the number of ranks be estimated as before, and let each rank be supposed to obtain a profit of 10 per cent. on the money committed to its charge: how great is the advantage to the community! This is really the state of affairs, so far as confidence is in activity throughout a nation: probably nine-tenths of the purchases made in Great Britain are made in confidence: and this additional capital left in active hands to be employed in productive labour, becomes comparatively realized when the demand of taxes, if to a considerable amount, is avoided. The minister, this year, refrains from taking *one million* of money out of the pockets of the people, as it was expected he would have done, in taxes. To what degree does this support confidential intercourse between man and man! and what, could we trace them throughout all their ramifications, will be the profits derived to the nation, by the employment of this million, and the advantages that will be derived by individuals from this capital remaining with them, instead of being drawn from them to pay national expences, which none can describe as reproductive.

There are two principles never to be forgotten in taxation: the first is, that according to the Scottish proverb "many a little makes a mickle": the second is,

that not so much the tax itself as the property left *after the tax is paid*, should be the object of the judicious statesman's consideration.

And now, let it never be forgotten, that **NATIONAL LIBERTY** is the basis of our national finances. Had the power of taxation emanated wholly from the crown, the **extent** of the demand would have been different from what it is: exemptions would have been pleaded: rewards would have been bestowed by means of exemptions, or of indulgences: privilege would have led to fraud, and fraud established would have become prescription. Whatever was the fact as to the legality of the demand for ship-money resisted by Hampden, because imposed by regal authority *solely*, the effect has been, that publicity in our national finances, which has more than once proved most highly salutary. We acknowledge no privileged order to which the oppression of a less favoured class is indifferent: we allow no interest perpetuated from age to age, prejudiced in favour of that authority and those impositions which exempt it from burthen. The clergy became Englishmen at the dissolution of popery in our country: the nobles became natives, when they coalesced with the people to meet the necessities of the state, and directed their privileges of independent discussion and of free examination, to the benefit of the community at large, *including the peers as* fellow subjects, and the peerage as an illustrious institution, but not *excluding* it as an independent or unaffected body; a body whose welfare demands considerations diverse from those of the *salus populi*.

We must be allowed to add, that while the means of supporting British commerce continue to enlarge and strengthen themselves, the taxes it supplies will not be felt. The Public will be gratified with learning, that the value of the Exports from Britain for the year 1809 considerably exceeds £50,000,000, which is more than £4,000,000 more than those of any year whatever; and nearer to £7,000,000 than to £6,000,000 above the average of the last ten years. The Customs, as appears by the opposite Table, exceeded *twelve millions and a half*.

We intreat our readers to consult the Tables of Taxes given in Panorama, Vol.

I. p. 1361: also, Vol. VI. pp. 823, 829. Vol. VII. p. 327, *et al.*

Notwithstanding the distinction which we have endeavoured to explain between the operations of *duties* and *taxes*, yet we anticipate the objection that "we are forced to pay taxes:"—"taxes must be paid: we have no choice in that matter." To meet that remark still more effectually than these tables have authorised us to do, we beg leave to refer our readers to a subject in which *choice*, completely distinct from *force*, must be allowed to be absolute; we mean the progressive increase of *Wheel Carriages*, the particulars of which are given in our seventh volume, p. 985. Nothing can be more *demonstrative of freedom of will*, than the increased numbers of these which every succeeding year has witnessed.

In the year 1799, there were 17,942 carriages of four wheels each, subject to the duty: in 1801 there were 18,428: in 1803, there were 19,818: in 1805, there were 21,117; in 1807, nearly 22,000. Certainly four wheeled carriages are *luxuries*; it would surprise us should any contend for them as *necessaries of life*:—when such enjoyments, subject to heavy taxation are increased, how are the people impoverished?—"But the middling classes!"—"Why, then, look at the *indulgences* of the middling classes: two-wheeled carriages are increased from 12,549 in 1799, to 20,508 in 1803; to 21,555 in 1806; to nearly 25,000 in 1807.—"Kept by surgeons and apothecaries! mortality! great mortality!

"The horse can slay ten, while the foot can slay one."

Why then, look to the *Taxed Carts*; they have increased from 16,544 in 1799, to upwards of 19,000 in 1803; and to about 20,000 for the following years. These are not kept by medical men, but by their patients;—by those who survive the slaughter, surely! Observe also, how the number of "carriages made for sale" has *annually increased*; from 1,994 in 1805, to 1,569 in 1807; and even among our frugal brethren of the North, from 52 in 1804, to 94 in 1806. We admit, to the very utmost, the gratification derived by every true Englishman, from the information that "we are ruined!" and ruined, to be sure, we are; but if we find ourselves reduced to the same perplexities as the sagacious Quidnunc, it is to account for the fact.

## NET PRODUCE OF THE CUSTOMS. THE YEAR ENDS APRIL 5.

CHIEF ARTICLES.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.
	£	£	£	£
Ashes—Pearl, Pot.....	10,048	18,303	10,524	37,349
Barilla.....	61,542	71,466	77,515	125,246
Brinstone.....	30,615	50,286	37,794	49,704
Bristles.....	19,724	15,401	7,566	21,051
Coffee.....	58,021	54,756	167,955	100,207
Cork.....	10,187	9,266	10,901	17,419
Corn, Meal, Flour.....	25,217	38,153	3,445	48,706
Currants.....	142,092	170,788	161,135	212,441
Figs.....	11,473	4,075	10,932	15,721
Hemp and Flax.....	264,916	279,469	106,493	424,253
Hides—raw, tanned.....	56,622	24,023	21,541	35,618
Indigo.....	71,011	79,745	45,428	67,575
Iron, Bar.....	150,019	94,123	76,017	102,859
Lemons and Oranges.....	39,979	30,509	35,807	31,985
Linens (foreign).....	138,551	113,801	33,050	164,836
Madder and Roots.....	4,805	8,872	10,017	17,833
Mats—Russia.....	2,463	7,691	3,314	11,184
Oil—ordinary Olive.....	37,770	16,301	48,074	47,076
..... Train.....	24,430	20,324	24,009	18,664
..... Turpentine.....	514	1,478	1,956	17,611
Opium.....	2,815	2,113	12,035	14,603
Pepper.....	49,228	62,004	71,722	58,574
Piece goods, India.....	104,598	73,641	88,222	85,693
Pimento.....	13,204	13,738	9,310	14,270
Raisins.....	94,687	87,920	150,279	136,619
Seeds, Clover.....	15,180	18,019	9,526	23,575
..... Flax, Linseed.....	3,644	4,353	7,773	18,094
Ships—Hulls, Materials.....	20,559	23,380	55,097	38,505
Silk, raw, thrown.....	419,694	343,533	289,811	498,931
Skins and Furs.....	63,558	58,900	36,156	39,295
Smalts.....	14,763	12,527	9,074	29,059
Spirits, Brandy, Geneva.....	154,064	174,680	114,736	177,931
Rum.....	97,048	115,043	120,981	138,229
Sugar.....	3,150,094	2,958,940	3,600,141	3,751,225
Tallow.....	60,000	46,270	15,378	49,993
Tea.....	185,553	200,261	219,029	177,964
Tobacco.....	342,924	420,327	376,215	451,457
Turpentine.....	22,473	19,211	1,425	29,010
Wines.....	1,066,338	1,155,773	971,080	1,182,159
Wood—Deals.....	420,737	306,530	117,515	324,487
..... Fir timber.....	159,784	230,169	31,252	125,802
..... Mahogany.....	41,093	36,471	26,080	46,927
..... Staves.....	31,451	27,410	12,814	72,085
Wool—Cotton.....	574,071	650,831	406,948	916,973
..... Sheep's.....	15,680	34,070	3,055	21,179
Zaffer.....	3,804	2,921	379	14,359
Duties outwards.....	504,530	403,124	442,073	577,029
Coals, &c. Coastways.....	1,049,023	1,000,924	1,140,536	1,112,453
Tonnage of Shipping.....	269,039	251,320	190,369	279,784
Sundry articles, duties not £10,000 each.....	528,532	496,177	528,465	547,957
Net produce.—Subject to payment of Bounties for national objects, charges of management, extra payments.....	10,637,393	10,348,766	9,952,747	12,521,761
	1,024,793	1,225,154	1,444,489	1,540,986
Paid into the Exchequer..... viz.	9,612,600	9,123,612	8,508,258	10,980,775
Permanent, and Annual.....	6,066,248	6,407,456	6,153,258	7,600,333
War Taxes.....	2,946,352	2,625,156	2,355,000	3,290,442

NET PRODUCE OF EXCISE. THE YEAR ENDS APRIL 5.  
••••• Shillings and pence omitted.

CHIEF ARTICLES,	England.	Scotland.	Total. 1807.	England.	Scotland.	Total. 1808.	England.	Scotland.	Total. 1809.	England.	Scotland.	Total. 1810.
<b>CONSOLIDATED DUTIES.</b>												
Auctions .....	£. 248415	£. 15550	£. 263965	£. 250998	£. 21580	£. 272578	£. 278079	£. 15860	£. 294479	£. 348759	£. 14675	£. 363434
Beer .....	2709721	42500	2812221	2696514	58500	275014	2848336	427700	27781480	57700	2778180	57700
Bricks, Tiles .....	297434	8600	305934	277306	7460	28706	279048	7400	286448	587909	6150	264859
Candles .....	271485	14560	285955	27025	15300	291525	228601	9300	238261	231664	12675	244359
Cocoa, Coffee .....	106679	1250	110920	115985	800	116785	140070	3000	140774	5500	84274	5500
Cider, Perry .....	20122	-	20122	37341	-	37341	52065	-	52065	46670	50	46720
Glass .....	257829	24560	282329	298498	2000	310498	317548	29900	347448	269983	20000	280983
Hides .....	282827	18000	306827	280440	17750	298190	285529	17200	302729	293164	24800	317964
Hops .....	35741	-	35741	239745	-	239745	141282	-	141282	398819	-	398819
Licences .....	298250	-	326800	306300	-	36630	342930	306402	32750	54200	-	37374
Beer and Ale Licences, 46 Geo. III.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malt .....	1417080	6850	1455930	1245722	55400	1301122	1156149	46900	1203349	1167455	35600	1203055
Mead .....	102	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	208	80	268
Paper .....	3315555	32000	3635555	353440	33000	386440	361590	30600	392190	381445	31850	413295
Printed Goods .....	319000	55900	377560	417370	80250	497620	266814	68400	336244	311877	131250	443127
Salt .....	1209679	1377179	1377179	133845	90150	1423995	1330314	87960	1418724	1361397	97400	1461707
Sope .....	513666	71050	584746	540818	61500	602318	506781	58850	565631	563934	626000	567934
Spirits, British .....	1204464	362000	1626464	1386521	323260	1704121	1192643	-	1192643	1155474	-	1155476
Starch .....	1619226	112280	1731566	172189	126622	1853811	1505199	115150	1020349	1796378	115625	1912003
Sweets .....	53409	-	53409	48495	-	48495	48405	339667	389667	36281	-	43295
Tea .....	1807	22682	-	22682	48	23035	28869	-	28869	26318	50	26368
Postponed 1806 .....	1156985	-	1111520	1406985	{ 27350	1354125	{ 1549101	{ 3660000	{ 190910	1357875	-	1357875
Tobacco, Snuff .....	162853	-	190203	188596	31380	219976	171033	192633	216477	22755	-	239232
Vermouth .....	104	-	104	113	-	113	133	-	133	-	-	-
Vinegar .....	37674	1250	39014	38874	1300	40174	42590	1500	40190	47028	1170	48198
Wine .....	1101966	71150	1173136	1277415	80400	1357815	1021891	64750	108641	1235257	85000	1317527
Wine .....	10684	-	10684	10584	-	10584	11443	-	11443	12969	-	12969
Total... 14152722	1033280	15168652	14716356	1046611	15762967	14227552	655700	14881252	14671214	777530	15451744	131325
British Spirits, 46 George III. } cap. 102. Schedule (A.) }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEMPORARY OR WAR TAXES.								1808.				
Wine, per 40 Geo. III. ....	28881	7750	1607	36631	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. .... 44. ....	18741	5500	24241	36631	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Wine, per 40 Geo. III. ....  
Do. .... 44. ....

24241

36631

24241

36631

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TEMPORARY OR WAR TAXES.		1807.		1808.		1809.		1810.	
Wine, per 43 Geo. III. ....	2881	7750	36631	—	—	85500	2335387	—	—
Do. 44. .... do. ....	1871	5300	24241	2428496	102500	2530996	22553387	2271179	64625
Malt. .... 43. .... do. ....	2753191	114500	2867691	657332	127095	8114427	578433	609834	23355804
British do. ....	658364	181970	843334	27010	27010	—	—	—	—
Spirts. { Foreign do. ....	832608	912508	901275	82850	984125	788184	75710	78655	1004780
Sweets.... do. ....	3847	—	3847	8	3837	3815	4849	4314	4314
1807. { Year 1807	192292	—	1452202	24604	1137470	—	—	1948194	994561
Tea. .... do. { Postponed, 1806	250000	—	246805	35675	1380075	360000	360000	3189731	36125
Tobacco, Snuff, 46 Geo. III. ....	226395	20500	275307	106000	313982	263071	42760	305831	355996
Brandy, &c. .... 47 Geo. III. ....	7305	—	7305	286055	296655	201418	11640	210358	9340
Total	5981534	410120	6391654	5965377	385739	6351116	6037536	215610	6253146
British Spirits per 46 Geo. III. {	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198750	198750
c. 102. Schedule (B). .... {	—	—	—	—	40950	40950	—	—	—
ANNUAL DUTIES.								—	62225
Tobacco and Snuff. ....	354151	58550	412501	395543	58700	454243	366753	421253	47525
Malt, additional. ....	1137636	27250	1164916	957095	32600	1016965	921640	949490	503263
Malt, old. ....	598185	—	—	598185	514240	7900	522140	—	13936
Total	2090002	85600	2175602	1896870	1	99200	1996078	1735768	77800
TOTALS COLLECTED.									
Consolidated Duties. ....	1415272	1035280	15188052	14716356	1046611	15762967	14227552	655700	14891252
Spirits, British, (Schedule A). ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	411140	14674214
Temporary War Duties. ....	5981534	410120	6391654	59653377	385739	631116	6037536	25610	77530 15451744
Spirits, British, (Schedule B). ....	—	—	—	—	40950	40950	198750	198750	131325 161325
Annual Duties. ....	2090002	85600	2175602	1896878	99200	1996078	1735768	77800	1846855 1846855
Grand Total	22224339	1531000	—	—	22578611	1063000	—	22000856	1537000
Add. .... Postponed Tea Duty of this year. ....									—
Total 1807. .... £ 2375539					Total 1808. .... £ 24241611			Total 1809. .... £ 23557856	
485208					720000			—	£ 23160067
24240518					24961611			23557856	400000
500000					485208			720000	23563067
£ 23740518					£ 24476402			£ 22837856	—
									£ 23569067

Duties on Sugar due to British Spirits, (Jan. 5, 1810). ....  
but not yet paid.

J. Kemp.  
Accomptant General.

Excise Office, London, }  
10th May 1810.

NET PAYMENTS OF THE POST OFFICE IN GREAT BRITAIN: FOR THREE YEARS,  
ENDING APRIL 5.\* \* \* *Shillings and Pence omitted.*

	1808.	1809.	1810.
	£	£	£
Inland Postage.....	1,048,214	1,074,129	1,132,137
Foreign Duty, including Foreign Country Letters.....	50,485	31,570	66,562
	1,098,700	1,105,700	1,198,700

*Thomas Church, Deputy Acct. General.*  
*May 5th 1810.*

## NET PRODUCE OF ASSESSED TAXES.—YEAR ENDS APRIL 5.

\* \* \* *Shillings and Pence omitted.*

	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.
	£	£	£	£
Windows.....	1,029,273	2,000,105	1,194,039	113,438
Inhabited Houses.....	644,526	683,696	535,934	92,386
Male Servants.....	377,856	352,415	269,291	66,740
Carriages, &c.....	335,954	397,989	287,093	68,754
Riding Horses.....	646,079	721,285	514,915	92,187
Horses and Mules.....	527,520	545,982	387,656	84,927
Dogs.....	132,379	138,541	112,353	39,563
Horse Dealers.....	9,956	10,025	11,907	7,062
Hair Powder.....	56,824	60,986	64,176	23,763
Armorial Bearings.....	30,491	32,311	41,578	17,268
10. per-Cent. on Assessed Taxes.....	8,400	391,828	490,022	116,363
Consolidated Assessed Taxes.....	- - -	- - -	1,688,319	5,736,186
Total.....	4,698,258	5,334,962	5,507,883	6,459,537

*Office for Taxes, } 3d May 1810. } William Lowndes, Barne Barne, Henry Hodgson, Thomas Davis Lamb.*

## NET PRODUCE OF PROPERTY TAX.

1807... £10,912,008 | 1808... £10,814,982 | 1809... £9,818,475 | 1810... £4,558,595

*Office of Taxes, } 2d May 1810. } William Lowndes, Barne Barne, Henry Hodgson, Thomas Davis Lamb.*

## NET PRODUCE OF PERMANENT TAXES, ANNUAL DUTIES, AND WAR TAXES.

\* \* \* *Shillings and Pence omitted.*

	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.
	£	£	£	£
Permanent Taxes.....	29,920,232	31,571,163	31,316,499	34,395,933
Annual Duties.....	4,279,568	4,464,976	4,451,709	5,161,467
War Taxes.....	16,305,883	19,835,820	20,086,322	22,707,443

*Exchequer, May 7, 1810.**William Rose Haworth.*

## NET PRODUCE OF STAMPS.

\* \* \* *Shillings and Pence omitted.*

	1807.	1808.	1809.
	£.	£.	£.
PROBATES .....	343,652	374,820	397,622
Bills of Exchange, Notes .....	504,709	514,813	627,593
Composition by Bank of England .....	32,000	32,000	45,000
Sea Policies .....	201,154	225,969	224,566
Receipts .....	124,295	130,989	140,209
Pawnbroker's Licences .....	4,522	4,582	5,329
Lace Dealer's Licences .....	2,511	1,947	1,846
Appraisements, Licences .....	4,614	7,551	9,231
Fire Polices .....	2,747	3,776	4,515
Ale Licences .....	115,770	112,160	91,358
Game Certificates .....	91,787	93,033	* 3,310
Legacies .....	241,550	303,223	435,735
Fire Insurance .....	335,671	352,318	363,909
Newspapers, Almanacks .....	261,921	276,366	278,846
Pamphlets .....	364	692	507
Advertisements .....	102,421	102,867	106,281
Medecine, Licences .....	33,347	34,256	34,414
Hats, Licences .....	42,907	33,938	43,246
Plate .....	70,585	74,106	76,497
Cards .....	24,981	25,527	24,349
Dice .....	2,705	2,249	1,822
Post Horse .....	209,109	214,195	216,917
Stage Coach .....	151,776	163,220	165,442
Race Horses .....	687	746	858
Deeds, Law proceedings, and written Instruments; Sea Policies for Country (except Scotland), Newspapers and Almanacks for Scotland, which cannot be distinguished .....	1,213,094	1,245,248	1,457,951
£	4,118,884	4,327,590	4,757,354
Lottery .....	8,292	6,371	4,879
<i>Note</i> —Exchequer Payment, for 1810, was .....		£ 5,188,427	
Add Lottery .....			5,271

*Comptroller's Office, May 14th 1810.**Charles Stedman.*

## INCOME AND SURPLUS OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.

\* \* \* *Shillings and Pence omitted.*

	Income.	Charge.	Surplus.
	£.	£.	£.
1803 .....	32,013,750	26,077,099	5,936,651
1804 .....	31,388,569	26,827,506	4,561,003
1805 .....	30,454,016	28,002,059	2,452,857
1806 .....	33,903,685	30,344,094	3,559,591
1807 .....	34,957,894	31,211,816	3,746,077
1808 .....	37,298,809	32,821,938	4,476,870
1809 .....	36,466,080	33,304,252	3,141,828
1810 .....	41,441,771	34,421,996	7,019,775

*Treasury Chambers, May 10, 1810.**Richard Wharton.*

Wallace: or the Fight of Falkirk; a Metrical Romance. Qto. pp. 260. Price £1. 5s. Cadell and Davies, London, 1809.

If "the Fight of Falkirk" be really the work of a young lady, (—and it has been attributed in our hearing to a Miss Holford of Bath) it is an extraordinary effort of genius. That the structure of its versification is an imitation of Mr. Scott's poetry, cannot be denied; but the turn of thought, and sentiment evinces a mind of no ordinary powers, and justifies our describing it as an effort of genius, notwithstanding the inferiority usually and justly annexed to the character of an imitator.

The writer's designation of it as "a Metrical Romance," is intended, no doubt, to screen it from that close investigation to which it might have been subjected, if introduced under the higher character of "a poem:" for to the composition of a poem, genius, though indispensable, is inadequate alone. Knowledge, extensive and accurate, of persons, places, and things; an orderly construction, and an artful combination of events, with various other qualities not conspicuous in this romance, are necessary to support the inspiration of the muse, no less than to guide it to the full effect of which it is capable. Every poem, also, should have its moral; and had the fair writer selected this subject, because well adapted to exhibit in a striking point of view, the evils attendant on party feuds and rival contentions in a state, we doubt not, but that guiding principle would have imparted to her work, an interest greatly superior, both in kind and degree, to what it now possesses.

Wallace was no ordinary man; Wallace fought for the independence of his country: his name is therefore popular among his countrymen; but it is due to the memory of his contemporaries not to condemn unheard their motives for opposing or abandoning him. Could all be false or impotent that was alledged against him, by his enemies, by his rivals, by his adherents? That the hearts of some men are base, and scarcely, if at all, alloyed with a grain of genuine patriotism, we are reluctantly compelled to admit; it is what our own eyes have beheld: but to

suppose that all his intimates, the associates of his youth, the followers of his fortunes, his brethren in arms, his companions in adversity, his fellow patriots, and his fellow commanders, were solely influenced by caprice, that they opposed him in council or disobeyed him in action from inducements derogatory to their former fame, or their present character, is absurd, if not monstrous. Wallace was brave, but he was haughty: he is an instance of the necessity of combining condescension with valour: and this the rather, because he derived no influence from superiority of birth; yet his peers were nobles who cherished with extreme sensibility, the privilege of illustrious descent. Let it be granted that he excelled in whatever ennobles the patriot; yet it may be asked whether his love for his country was perfect, unimpeachable, since it could not lead him to suspend, or to conceal—if he could not reform—that personal haughtiness which ultimately ruined his enterprise? When the fate of a country depends on the unanimity of its chiefs, the commander who moderates his own pretensions in order to produce that unanimity, acquires additional glory, in the judgment of all who are competent to appreciate his worth. On the contrary, the leader who rules and over-rules every thing, who is haughty, harsh, inflexible, unconciliating, though by far the greatest man, of the most capacious mind, and of the most unquestionable merit, his success, if he succeed, let him rather attribute to fate or to fortune, than to his understanding, or his bravery: but if he fail, he leaves behind him a lesson to posterity, of which the politician may laudably avail himself; a lesson which the bard may enforce, and perpetuate, by "marrying it to immortal verse." This is the honour of Homer: the Iliad displayed to his countrymen the horrors inseparable from contentions in public councils: the Odyssey illustrated the distressing consequences resulting not only to the contending chiefs themselves, but to their neglected dominions. The author of Wallace had an opportunity of rivalling Homer in his honour; and while we regret that this has escaped her in the performance she now submits to our opinion, we recommend to her contemplation and adoption, such a subject, with such a manner of treating it, (when

she next appears in public) as may fairly entitle it to the distinction unquestionably due to a legitimate poem; a production competent to abide the application of those principles, to which every work that demands the sanction of public applause should be conformed.

This romance is little susceptible of analysis: it describes the Scottish chiefs, with their army, the English host, with its chiefs and king, the incidents of the evening and night before the battle, the day of slaughter, and the defeat of the Scottish army, the flight of Wallace, his subsequent dangers and difficulties, his reception by his early and intimate friend, Menteith, and the treachery that delivered him into the hands of the English Edward: it anticipates his violent death, with the fate that awaited his mutilated members, according to the barbarities of the age in which he lived.

Romances in prose are usually diffuse enough on the birth, parentage, and education, of the hero they celebrate; and if he have performed any previous exploits, these they narrate *con amore*. We see no reason, why romances in metre should infringe this laudable regulation; and, therefore, must be allowed to disapprove of the silence observed by our poet on the former events of Wallace's life. Why should we expect to find this hero at the head of a long list of Scottish nobles, each of which has a character for intrepidity and patriotism, not unworthy that of his commander in chief? What has he done, that should induce these heads of clans to yield obedience to their inferior? — especially, when we know, that they not rarely refused submission to the mandates of the king himself. That a private gentleman should command an army, implies a prior renown, obtained by achievements too conspicuous, and too important to be shrouded in oblivion. The writer has assumed too much in supposing her readers to be *adequately* familiar with the story.

The same principle justifies a wish for greater distinction between the chiefs of the contending armies. King Edward cannot be mistaken; and only ignorance can mistake Wallace; but the national character is not so strongly marked throughout the descriptions of the other chiefs, as to insure a reader but moderately informed on the families that flourished

North or South of the Tweed, from error, in ascribing to either side of that famous river, combatants of the opposite territory. Mr. Scott in his "Marmion" found great difficulty in conveying distinct ideas of the barbarous clans of the Scottish host; and this lady has declined those stronger touches of savage life by which the wilder families might have been marked. The manners of the Highlanders, their connections, their attachments, their prejudices, their faculties, the ruggednesses of their country, the severities of their climate, the occupations to which their wilds, their mountains, their rivers, lochs, and sea coasts, give occasion, would be perpetually in their contemplation when led to a distance from home; and would form by allusion or by reference, eternal subjects of their discourse. The exploits of the borderers, their predatory excursions, their acquaintance with the fastnesses of the country, their cruelties, even, would be too constantly the theme of their conversation to be overlooked, among a people of few ideas, and of confined observation. But, to introduce these correctly and naturally, demands a familiarity with them, which is not to be acquired at a distance from the scene itself; and perhaps, scarcely at all by a modern writer, who never can have seen the prototype of what he undertakes to delineate. The language of such peasantry abounds in similes and comparisons drawn from the animals, the birds, &c. wild or domesticated, of their country: these not seldom add a striking vigour and richness of phraseology, to otherwise contracted modes of speech. We meet with few of these in this performance. Scarcely can we discover whether the eagle breed in Scotland, whether the wolf, the fox, or the roebuck, were known there, or whether the capture of the salmon, the cod, or the herring, were one occupation of the natives. Nevertheless, we repeat our opinion, that several of the stanzas here offered, are of great merit: highly poetical, happily expressed, and extremely brilliant. We shall therefore consider these as peculiarly entitled to commendation, and selection. Such in our opinion, are the following:

Souls! who in Odin's gloomy hall  
The horrid human goblet quaff'd,  
Who triumphed at the Sisters' call,  
And 'mid life's parting anguish laugh'd,

Whose dark and battle-boding forms  
Ride on the blast, and murmur storms,  
And 'mid the cruel conflict's shock  
The groans of dying heroes mock;  
E'en such, so bloody, wild, and dire,  
Old Scotland's warriors stood——  
Quick as the red wide wasting fire,  
Fierce as the winter flood!  
  
But yet, amid their country's wreck,  
The bold, indignant band,  
Bow'd for her sake, the stubborn neck,  
And listen'd to a chief's command;  
Tis thus, against the rugged shore,  
Old Ocean's restless waters roar——  
Onward they rush, but heaven's eternal laws,  
Stay the rash wave, the maddening billows pause;  
O bright and keen is the archer's eye,  
And glances the point of his feather'd dart,  
As he lifts the twanging yew on high,  
And aims at an English heart!  
But the message of death is still deferred,  
Till the voice of the bold Bonkill is heard.  
  
And soon shall the winged mischief flee,  
Bonkill: for the fight ne'er stays for thee!

The second canto opens with some beautiful reflections on the miseries of life: we submit them to the judgment of our readers.

Sages have said, and fools have found,  
That life is but a joyless round,  
That fate in wrath has lent to man  
A struggling, striving, sorrowing span;  
His bitter cup still overflows  
With public wrongs or private woes,  
Domestic ills, a sullen train,  
Perplexes his heart, and racking his brain;  
While he whom angry stars have hurled,  
'Mid the rude tempests of the world,  
Whose aching, feverish, anxious breast,  
Ne'er feels the balm of humble rest;  
Oh! let but reason intervene,  
How does he hate the weary scene!  
He lowers awhile his lothy eye  
To unmolested penury,  
And views with envious heart the hind  
In turfie Sheelin laud, rock'd by the northern  
wind!

Rude is our passage to the tomb,  
But does no radiance pierce the gloom?  
Methinks a mild, unwavering blaze,  
Sheds daylight on the darksome maze;  
On the long hovel's roof it rests,  
And warms the shivering inmates breasts;  
The king, who feels it at his heart,  
Drops of his eyes the heavier part;  
With it the steel-clad bosom knows  
Its dearest moments of repose;

Hail Friendship! since the world began,  
Heaven's kindest, noblest boon to man!  
All other joys, with meteor fire,  
Quench'd in the mists of time, expire;  
But thou, unhurt by fortune's blast,  
Shinest brightest, clearest, at the last!  
The dreary heart, unwarmed by thee,  
Brooks o'er a sulken destiny;  
Heaven's fairest gifts would fail to bless  
That cold and wintry haunt of cheerless selfishness!

This canto contains a character scarcely human, yet not supernatural. It is striking as the result of the misery attendant on guilt. This gaunt personage appears a second time, among the minstrels in Menteith's hall, later in the poem, and cautions Wallace against impending treachery; but no hint is given during the first interview of any musical skill acquired by this "penance-wasted shade;" neither in his subsequent address is there any allusion to this earlier conversation, whereby to identify the character. David, Wallace's page, with whom our acquaintance now commences, we recognize on his re-appearance; we perceive, too, some possibility, that originally the character of Agnes, Wallace's wife, was attached to this attendant on the hero; but on reflection that disguise was declined, as too close an approximation to the Constance of Marmion. At present where Agnes comes from, we know not.

With the slaughter of the Welsh bards by Edward, a modern bard may be allowed to sympathize too strongly to forbear an allusion to it, although the best authority has pronounced the tale unfounded; and the Welsh historians never mention it; nevertheless, to charge it on this King, as a deed of blood to be avenged by heaven, in his war with Scotland, is a transgression against historical truth. Yet the character of Edward is sketched with a masterly hand; and the incident of his war horse treading on him while asleep is introduced with poetical propriety; and is justified as fact by a note in the appendix.

An address to the moon (which we would have transposed in exchange with the stanza that follows it), is happily introduced while the armies sleep.

Why, thou fair orb, dost thou smile so bright,  
As thou rollest on thy way!  
Cans't thou not hide thy silver light,  
That the heavens, all dark with the clouds of night,  
Might frown on yon fierce array!

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But why should'st thou hide thy shining brow,

Thou who walk'st thro' the midnight sky!

Tho' the daemon who gives the word for woe,  
Bids the tear descend, and the life-blood flow,

Thy place shall be still on high!

Thou look'st on man—thou see'st him bless'd

In the light of his little day—

Thou look'st anon—he is gone to rest!

The cold worm creeps in his lordly breast,

He sleeps in the grave's decay!

Thou sawest his rise—thou shalt see him fall,

Thou shalt stay 'till the tomb has covered all,  
Till death has crush'd them, one by one,

Each frail, yet proud ephemeron!

To-morrow thy cold and tranquil eye

Shall gaze again from the midnight sky;

With unquench'd light, with ray serene,

Thou shalt glance on the field where death has  
been;

Thou shalt gild his features, pale and wan,

Thou shalt gaze on the form of murde'd man,

On his broken armour scatter'd round,

On the sever'd limb, and the yawning wound—

But thou, amidst the wrecks of time,  
Unfrowning passest on, and keep'st thy path sub-

lime.

The fourth canto describes the combat; with its unfortunate termination for the Scottish army. We have heard those who have engaged in battle say, that *after* the combat the sufferings of the hero begin; and painful is the task of removing the wounded and burying the slain. Our poet would not venture on such sympathy for her Wallace; but has chosen to mark the pause previous to the action, by an introductory stanza of much feeling.

Yes, it is come! That pause of dread,

Whose silent interval precedes

Men's faltering footsteps, as they tread

Towards sanguinary deeds!

There is an hour, whose pressure cold

Comes even to the hero's breast!

Each warrior's heart of human mould

How'er intrepid, fierce, and bold,

Has still that hour confess.

It is not when the battle storm

Hurtles along the affrighted skies,

It is not when death's hideous form,

His threat'ning voice, and piercing cries,

Shriek in our ears and scare our eyes:

It is not when the slogan shout

Has sent the death-word 'mid the rout,

Nor 'mid the hail of arrowy shower,

Nor when we see the life blood pour;

It comes not then—that ghastly hour!

'Tis in the breathless pause before,

While yet unwash'd with human gore,

VOL. VIII. [Lit. Pan. July, 1810.]

Our thoughts 'mid dreams of terror roam,

And sadly muse on things to come!

Then shuddering nature half recoils,

And half forbids the inhuman toils!

But 'tis too late!—the die is cast!

The furies bid to the repast!

Oh! from the cradle to the tomb,

Comes there no hour so fraught with gloom,

As that 'ere nations meet, to seal each other's  
doom.

The warrior who has seen his best efforts frustrated, is not the only character which may adopt the language of one of the most appropriate stanzas that occur after the battle. How many amid the vicissitudes of human life have been cheered by the attachment of a friend, or soothed by "pity's gentleness!"

Where is the breast of iron mould,

Stern, inaccessible, and cold,

Which melts not when its proud distress

Is balm'd by pity's gentleness?

It pierces thro' the warrior's steel,

His cares to soothe, his wounds to heal;

It creeps into the rankling heart,

And if it cures not, lulls the smart;

All is not lost, if by our side

One faithful lingerer fondly stays;

But life's dark waste, so wild and wide,

Seems lessen'd on our gaze!

'Tis sweet on some familiar face

The mild reflected tear to trace,

And sympathy's responding sigh

Is music to the frozen ear of misery!

From these specimens our readers will perceive the merits as well as the defects of the writer. The subject is not one that we should have recommended to her as an English-born poet, unless perfect familiarity with the places and objects to be described and alluded to, had qualified her for the task. The versification is loose and occasionally negligent. In the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" such lapses were not inappropriate; we sympathized with the faltering songster, and the feeble old man; we could even have presented him with another cup of wine to cheer his heart;—but the same indulgence was not due to the gorgeous strains of Marmion; nor ought it to be solicited by the metrical historian of the Fight of Falkirk.

The "native wood notes wild" of our ancient writers of ballads, derive an interest from different causes: they partake of the nature of the *gazette* of their day;

they employ a language, the structure of which however rude, and inharmonious, is genuine, to say the least, and is accepted by us as the best they were acquainted with; curiosity gratified is therefore an additional source of our pleasure in reading them. We can have no such predilection for modern antiques; and to qualify the semblance of imitation when directed to such models, is a delicate, an arduous, and a hazardous undertaking. Is the writer before us capable of better things? We believe she is. We acknowledge her powers in this specimen. We encourage her adventurous muse by applause. But we would not willingly see her exert those abilities and direct those powers in a manner, which however admissible or respectable as offering a variety, amid the multiplicity of modern productions, will not form a permanent department of our poetry, to be dwelt on with unmingle delight by the present age, or to be received by posterity with unqualified approbation.

The dying patriot is a personage extremely favourable to poetry, and far from being hackneyed by repetition: a more favourable opportunity for delineating such a character can hardly be desired, than that which this writer has suffered to escape her; and as it must have been *anticipatory*, the paraphernalia of violent death need have engaged no more of her description than was necessary to give effect to those reflections, those hopes, those fears, those wishes, those affections, those consolations, those joys, which the foresight of future advantages for his country, and future bliss, in a better world, for himself, may naturally and rationally be supposed to give occasion. A modest allusion to the union of the crowns and the kingdoms, perhaps a glance at the fight of Falkirk in 1745, with a strong sense of delight derived from the harmony which most happily prevails at present, where discord antiently waved her flaming torch with reckless fury, would have formed no unappropriate theme of this Hero's prescience. The chief who had seen his country torn by opposite factions, overrun by an ambitious invader, convulsed by internal feuds, and incessantly desolated by border outrages, might be allowed to rejoice, even in the visionary tranquillity and prosperity, that

might have visited him in a dream or a trance—had no weird sister been at hand to open to his investigation the book of fate. This would have agreed perfectly with the moral we recommended as the design of the poem; and we should have parted from the heroic Wallace with a reluctance, a sympathy, and an admiration, that would have realized Milton's idea of his celestial visitant's colloquy with the first of men;

The angel ended; but in Adam's ear  
So charming left his voice, that he awhile  
Thought him still speaking—still stood fix'd to  
her. ....

The following is the dedication to this poem.

To Miss Gertrude Louisa Allen.

Oh, Friend! who hand in hand, o'er steep and  
vale,  
Along life's path still journeyest by my side,  
Content alike, if sorrow's storms assail,  
Or hope and fortune shed their sun-lights wide,  
With me the varied climate to abide!  
Oh, Friend! thro' every change of feeling dear!  
Or droops my heart, or emulant in pride,  
My buoyant fancy wings her high career,  
And scatters with bright glance the flimsy forms  
of fear.

Wilt thou reject my Muse, and scorn the song  
She lov'd to weave and consecrate to thee?  
No! for thy glowing cheek and faithful tongue  
Say, thy heart cherishes the minstrelsy!  
Then let the critic scowl with frosty eye,  
Let censure's marking finger soil the lay,  
Let envy's demons, flitting thro' the sky,  
Shed their dense vapour—if the Muse's ray,  
And friendship's steady light, with lustre gild the  
day!

And deem not, jealous for our native land,  
When alien step I sought the billowy Forth,  
When led a pilgrim by the Muse's hand,  
I climb'd the rude hills of the stormy North,  
And sung her sons—their hardihood and worth!  
No! as I turn again my truant eyes,  
To mark the pleasant land which gave us birth,  
Quick in my soul what rushing crowds arise,  
Heart-cheering visions all of native sympathies!

Yes! for mine eyes first open'd on the day  
In England! gem and glory of the west;  
Where the light minstrel pours the unbidden lay,  
Untremulous, untramped, unoppress'd,  
Pours from a free, a proud, a happy breast!

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Home of the exile! Mother of the brave!  
England! among the nations singly bless'd!  
O'er the wide world whose arms are stretch'd to  
save,  
Whose silver throne stands fix'd, amid the eternal  
wave!

Long, long, my country, may thy favour'd land  
Drink at the source benign whence blessings flow!  
Long may we kiss our Father's gentle hand,  
And mark with moisten'd eye his sacred brow,  
Bleaching in many a rugged winter's snow!  
And oh! while all around the nations shake,  
While Ruin's wasteful whirlwinds o'er them blow,  
Let not the sight our rash presumption wake,  
God his Anointed loves, and spares us for his sake!

Hail George the Good! our sovereign, and our  
friend!

Hail Christian king! Thy people's father, hail!  
Oh! as thy feet life's craggy path descend,  
Which from the hill-top winds into the vale,  
Millions with blessings load thy evening gale!  
Belov'd by England, dreaded by the foe,  
Unquench'd by age, thy spirit scorns to fail;  
Smiling thou bidst thy sons to battle go,  
And when they fight for thee, 'tis heaven directs  
the blow!

Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books.

By the Rev. W. Beloe. Vol. 4. 8vo.  
Pp. 446. Price 12s. Rivingtons, London.  
1809.

HAVING derived much information, and much amusement from the former volumes of this work, we opened the fourth with presages of satisfaction; and we have not been disappointed. We trust that our former notices of Mr. Beloe's production, have been drawn up and published in the genuine spirit of liberal criticism. We admire his indefatigable industry, and we give him credit for extensive information, and an intimate acquaintance with books. We are well aware that "they who have much to do with dates and transcripts of books," can hardly avoid occasional mistakes; but in pointing out any of those into which, heretofore, Mr. B. may have fallen, we are certain that we have been actuated by "the most friendly disposition" towards him; indolging a hope that in subsequent editions they may be corrected. If in the present article any thing of a similar kind should occur, we still must beg to be included in the number of Mr. Beloe's friends; and nothing shall escape us which is not written *en Anecdotes de la littérature et des livres rares*.

The Introduction to this volume gives us to understand that "a familiar acquaintance with Sir Gore Ouseley, has introduced Mr. B. to the knowledge of such and so valuable a collection of Persic and Arabic MSS. as were perhaps never before possessed by an individual, at least in this country. "The plan" (says our author) "I was pursuing, so assimilated with his own ideas, that he most kindly offered to contribute to its accomplishment, by communicating to me, at some future period of my work, an abstract of the most curious and important of his literary treasures." (P. viii.)—Mr. B. (p. 438,) says, "that on some future occasion, if life be spared, he shall give a description of some of the rarest and most valuable of Sir Gore's MSS." We would here suggest the propriety of continuing the work in its present form; and of throwing an account of Sir Gore O.'s collection into a separate publication; and we see no reason why it should not extend to the entire number of the MSS. which he possesses, in the nature of a *catalogue raisonné*. We would further observe, that if specimens of the characters and embellishments in the various MSS. were added, a most interesting volume might be produced, which could not fail to be at once acceptable to the public, and the source of considerable emolument to the author. We have hardly ever met with subjects better fitted to exercise and exhibit the skill of the engraver, and the taste of an artist, than those which some of these MSS. supply. We instance, particularly,

No. 4. Beharistan "The Garden of Spring." A book on Ethics and Education, illustrated by interesting anecdotes and narratives, written both in verse and prose, in imitation of the Gulistan, or "Rose Garden" of Saadi, and like it divided into eight chapters; composed by Nuruddin, Abdurrahman Jami, ben Ahmed, of the village of Jān, near Herat. He was born, A. H. 817, and died at the age of 81 years, about A. D. 1492. As a Grammatician, Theologian, and Poet he was unequalled; and his compositions are as voluminous as they are excellent. The enormous expence which people have incurred to possess accurate copies of, and to adorn and embellish his works, is no small proof of the great estimation in which they were held by the Literati of the East.

This volume is a small folio, consisting of  
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134 pages, written in the most beautiful Nastalik character, by the famous scribe Mohammed Hussain, who, in consequence of his inimitable penmanship, obtained the title of Zerin Kalm, or " Pen of Gold." The leaves are of the softest Cashmirean paper, and of such modest shades of green, blue, brown, dove, and fawn colours, as never to offend the eye by their glare, although richly powdered with gold. The margins, which are broad, display a great variety of chaste and beautiful delineations in liquid gold ; no two pages being alike. Some are divided into compartments, others are in running patterns, in all of which the illuminations shew the most correct, and at the same time fanciful taste. Many are delineations of field sports, which, though simple outlines of gold, are calculated to afford the highest gratification to the lover of Natural History, as well as the artist, from the uncommon accuracy with which the forms of the elephant, rhinoceros, buffalo, lion, tiger, leopard, panther, lynx, and other Asiatic animals are pourtrayed. It appears, by the names which are inserted at the bottom of the pages, that several artists were employed in the composition and combination of these ornaments, one for the landscape, another for the animals, and a third for the human figures, all of whom have given proofs of superior merit. It would take almost a month to inspect all the excellences of this rare manuscript ; for, although so richly ornamented in gold, the chaste colours of the ground prevent any glaring obstruction on the eye, and oblige [render it unnecessary for] the examiner to place it in a particular point of light to see the exquisite and minute beauties of the delineations. The paintings, which are meant to illustrate the subject of the book, are done in colours, and in the centre of the leaves.

On the back of the first page are the autographs of the Emperors of Hindustan, Jahangir and his son Shahjehan.

There are besides in Sir Gore Ouseley's collection many most beautiful books of Persian and Indian Paintings, Portraits of the Emperors of Hindustan from Sultan Bâber down to Bahudur Shah, finely coloured drawings of Natural History, and curious designs of fancy, with specimens of fine penmanship in the different kinds of Arabic and Persian characters. Several Sanscrit manuscripts, highly ornamented and richly illuminated, some of them written in letters of gold and silver on a black ground. Many of them illustrated with the neatest miniature paintings of the Hindu Gods and Sâias. Two Korâns, the letters entirely of gold, with the vowel points in black. The two versions of Pilpai's or Bedpai's Fables by Hussein Vaiz and Abulfazl, illustrated

with upwards of 700 highly finished miniatures ; and though last, not least in estimation, the best Historical Works in the Persian language, finely written, and in high preservation.

Sir Gore Ouseley has a collection of mythological drawings (brought from a fort in Bhutân, where they were taken as plunder), exceedingly well coloured, and richly illuminated. Some of the deities resemble those of the Tartars, delineated by the traveller Pallas ; others again are pure Hindu, and many Chinese ; but the most frequent are the representations of Baudh, exactly as depicted in the paintings and temples at Ceylon. The religion of Bhutân and Neipâl seems to be like the local situations of those countries, the link of connection between that of the Hindus, with its different schisms, and that of the Chinese with the Tartar superstition.

With this book of drawings are several rolls of Bhutân Scripture, very well stamped by stereotype blocks of wood. Some of the blocks accompanied the drawings ; they are sharply and neatly cut in a kind of Sanscrit character, and are objects of great curiosity, as, by the accounts of the natives, *this mode of printing has been in use for time immemorial*.

This last is a very curious circumstance. The Chinese have practised the art of engraving, to resemble MSS. for ages, as well as their neighbours in Bhutân ; yet although they have been in the habit, for such a length of time, of engraving and printing separate sheets, how singular is it, that their ingenuity never hit off the contrivance of using separate types for individual letters ! There can be no doubt, however, but that the most beautiful MSS. of our northern world, the *Codex Argenteus*, containing Ulphilas's Gothic Version of the Gospels, was inscribed above a thousand years ago on vellum by the help of metallic punches, impressing the several gothic letters ;— and yet Menta and Haarlem contend for the honour of inventing the art of printing in the middle of the 15th century !

Mr. B. shall himself give his views and intentions in the present volume.

In prosecution of my design to give an account of such classical productions of the fifteenth century, as really deserve the attention of the scholar and collector, rejecting those which have no other recommendation than their date, I proceed now to give notices of the Historians and Geographers. My next class will be the Fathers, the Orators, and Epistolary Writers ; and I shall conclude this

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part of my work with the copious subject of **Miscellaneous Authors**. The whole taken together will, I flatter myself, comprehend all the more rare and curious editions. Some may appear to have been introduced of less relative importance, and some may have been omitted from accident or oversight. I have however used great diligence and my best judgment, and reasonably hope, that the catalogue will not be found to be materially imperfect.

We have in their order the Historians and Geographers of the 15th century ;— [rather, *printed in the 15th century* ;] Latin translations of the Greek Historians, Geographers, &c., the Fathers, &c. Orators and Epistolary Writers ; writers on Natural History, and Philosophy ; Commentators upon Aristotle ; (and we have here a most elaborate list indeed) ;— Grammarians ; and, though last, not least entertaining, Miscellaneous remarks relating to early Typography.

We could have wished, we must honestly confess, that Mr. Beloë had taken our advice, in the review of his last volume, and had described no book which he himself had not examined, or at least, *seen*. For instance :

Q. CURTII HISTORIA Alexandri. M—  
In fine.  
Mediolani. 1475.

This very scarce book is given by Bibliographers to Christopher Valdarfer. It is in the Roman character, and a small octavo. My authority for this book, and for calling it a small octavo, is Panzer vii. p. 22. L. Denis, Supp. p. 57.

Now these authorities are open to us, as well as to our ingenious author ; and it is of small use to refer us to them. In giving us an account of *authors*, we would not condemn him to the drudgery of reading them all ; *particularly the commentators upon Aristotle* ; but when he gives us an account of *books*, we take the liberty to demand it of him, only to mention those which he has *looked at*. He frequently presents us with the title, &c. of a book which he never took into his hands. The general bibliographer may, and, indeed, must do so ; but Mr. B. may give his anecdotes *ad libitum*, and is not compelled to notice books which he never opened.

In speaking of another edition of Q. Curtius, Mr. B. gives us an easy method of distinguishing large quartos from small folios.

“ Panzer,” says he, “ calls this book a large quarto ; but this often happens among bibliographers, from the near resemblance which large quartos, and small folios have to each other. The surest distinction is, that the folios have the white line in the paper perpendicular, which is in the quarto horizontal.”

Mr. B. has made a trifling mistake, (similar to one or two which we have noticed on former occasions), in reading hastily a passage in Maittaire. Correctors of the press were formerly considerable scholars, and men of eminence. Erasmus was corrector of Frobenius's press, at Basil ; and Mr. B. informs us that John Andreas, Bishop of Aleria, was corrector to Sweynheym and Pannartz, and Campanus to Ulric Han, at Rome. “ So incessant” (says Mr. B. p. 36) “ was the employment of Campanus, as corrector of the press to Ulric Han, that *he allowed himself* no more than three hours sleep in a night. This I give from Maittaire, who cites the authority of Zeetner. Fertur tantâ diligentia et Alacritate exodus libros Gallus, ut Campano Correctori per singulas Noctes ne quidem trium Horarum continua quies concessa fuit.” Now it is clear from these words, that it was not Campanus *who would not allow himself more than three hours' sleep in a night* ; but his want of repose was owing to Gallus (Ulric Han) *his employer, who plied his work so closely, that not so much as three hours of unbroken rest was granted to his corrector*.

BOETHII de consolatione philosophiae.  
Savonae. Joh. Bonus. 1474. 4to.

This edition is worth notice, as well on account of its rarity, as because it is the only book printed at Savona in the fifteenth century.

We think Mr. B. would find it a difficult matter to *prove* that this was the *only* book printed at Savona in the 15th century. It may be the only one *known*, of that press, and of that Era ; or the only one *preserved* ; but hardly the only one *printed*.

P. 181. As Mr. B. has marked with a *sic*, a peculiar location of the word *sancti* in a Colophon cited in this page ; we conclude that the following is a mistake of his own, or of his printer :—“ *Deo et deo* ” [deiferæ].

We apprehend a similar mistake is to be found in p. 367, because there is no

stigma annexed to the word :—“ *absq; calami ex oratione* ” [exaratione].

P. 286 Mr. B. here says: “ the famous sophism of the ass placed at equal distance between hay and water is imputed to Buridanus.” Buridan places his ass between two bundles of hay. But this is not a sophism; it is an illustration of two opposite motives destroying the effect of each other. Now the two bundles of hay might be supposed to puzzle the ass in his choice *in æternum*, or at least *durante vitâ*, but place him between hay and water, and it is probable that if he were not inclined to eat, he might nevertheless choose to quench his thirst, or *vice versa*.

P. 333. Speaking of the edition of Pliny the Elder's Nat. Hist. Rome 1470. Mr. B. adds :

This rare and magnificent book has immediately preceding the Colophon the following curious adjuration, which seems to merit insertion as a Literary Anecdote.

“ *Hereneus Lugdunensis Episcopus item Justinus ex philosopho martyr : item cum divo Hieronymo Eusebius Cesariensis : serio posteritatem adjurarunt, ut eorum descripti opera conferent diligenter exemplaria, et sollertia studio emendarent. Idem ego tum in ceteris libris omnibus tum maxime in Plinio ut fiat, vehementer obsecro, obtestor atque adjuro ne ad priora menda et tenebias inextricabiles tanti sudoris opus relabatur.* ”

Irenæus's adjuration is now before us: it is a very solemn one, and shews how much he dreaded the inaccuracy of transcribers. The Greek scholar may see it in the original language, in Grabe's Edition, amongst the *fragments*! (such is the vanity of all human foresight,) of the works of this Father;—thence we copied it many years ago; but we chuse rather to give it in Latin, as Erasmus gives it in his edition of Irenæus's work against Heresies, printed at Paris in 1567 :

“ *ADIVRO TE, qui transcribis Librvm  
“ istvnm, per Dominvm Iesvn Christvn, et  
“ per gloriostv adventv, quo Ivdicatvrs  
“ est vivos et mortivos, vt conferas postqvam  
“ transcripseris, et emendas illvum ad Ex-  
“ emplar vnde scrpsti, diligenter: hanc  
“ quoqve obtestationem similiter transferas,  
“ vt inueniessi in Exemplari.* ”

We shall now give an extract or two from Mr B.'s “ *Miscellaneous Remarks relating to early Typography.* ”

### Ink.

It must have been immediately obvious, that common writing ink, from its want of substance and viscosity, could by no means answer the purpose. But it must excite surprise, and indeed admiration, to perceive, how soon the greatest perfection was attained in this particular. So very soon indeed, and so effectually, that very nearly at the same period, books were printed at MENTZ, at Rome, and at Venice, which may almost defy the competition of succeeding artists.

The Psalter of Fust and Guttenberg, at MENTZ, the *Lactantius* of SWEYNHEYM and PANNARTZ, at the Subiaco Monastery, and the *Pliny* of JENSON, at Venice, may be adduced as specimens of extraordinary beauty, with regard to the quality of the ink. Not perhaps surpassed, or if at all, in a very small degree, by the productions of BODONI at Parma, or the most perfect examples of the London Presses.

It is observable, that this excellence of the ink is particularly apparent in all the early books printed upon vellum, and in Germany.

To enter into the comparison between this ink and that used in manuscripts of very ancient date, which is much superior to any at this time known, would be a curious but too extended an undertaking. The investigation of the actual ingredients, and of the proportion of them used by ancient artists, however interesting, could not be made compatible with my pre-cribed limits.

The merit of the invention of the first printing ink, is ascribed by Polydore Virgil and others to Guttenberg. See Fol. Virgil de Rerum Inventor. lib. ii. c. 7. Others again have considered Fust as the inventor.

The most beautiful ink we have ever seen is that used by Aldus the grandson, in Muretus's Edition of Terence 1575, it is jet-black, and has a lustre like the finest japan writing-ink, but without any cinnaminess.

### Paper.

This presents a very fertile subject of discussion. Here, as in ink, two very distinct kinds occur: writing paper and printing paper, or rather did then, for the invention of paper made from rags did not precede that of printing more than half a century, and perhaps the first experiments were made on the paper in common use.

But here it is worthy of remark, that in this particular fabric of paper, the Italians far excelled the Germans, for it will appear that the paper used by SWEYNHEYM and PANNARTZ in the *Lactantius*, printed at Subiaco, is greatly superior to that of the first printers at MENTZ. But it is also a matter of surprise, in how very short a period, and to

what a degree of excellence, the manufacture of paper was improved, never perhaps for the purposes of printing, to be excelled. Many of the *EDITIONES PRINCIPES* exhibit specimens of beauty and splendour never surpassed in all the productions of modern times.

The earliest specimens of printing, however, were upon vellum, for which there were two reasons. The first was, that it was the object of the first printers to make their books as much as possible to resemble manuscripts; and the anecdote of Fust, and his disposing of his Bibles at Paris, which were considered as manuscripts, has before been related. The next motive of preferring vellum was, that the books were more durable; but from this circumstance it sometimes happens, that early books on paper are more difficult of attainment than on vellum. Yet the *Mazarine Bible*, which is now usually allowed to be the edition brought to Paris by Fust, is usually on paper. The *Durandus*, however, is never found but on vellum.

It is observable, that the first printed books are distinguished by very ample margins. This, though considered by collectors in modern times as a distinguishing feature of beauty and excellence, was, in the infancy of the art, merely intended for the convenience of writing notes and making observations.

Another very copious subject of animadversion is involved in the marks of the paper used in the infancy of printing. As the first printers often omitted to put their names to their works, many have supposed, that a careful examination of the paper and paper-marks would ascertain to what printer such books might be ascribed. But this is very delusive.

There are no less than three sorts of paper to be found in the *Mentz Bible*, of 1462. Of this Bible, the water mark in some sheets is a bull's head simply; and in others a bull's head, from whose forehead rises a long line, at the end of which is a cross. In other sheets, the mark is a bunch of grapes. The water marks were probably imitated by different manufacturers at different places; yet, perhaps, a careful examination of the size of the sheets, the substance of the paper, and the precise form of the water marks themselves, might lead to some conclusion. If to this be added the consideration of the subscription adopted by different printers at the end of the volume, the inference may be drawn with greater probability. At the termination of some of the early printed books we find the words, *DEO GRATIAS*; in others, *LAUS DEO*; in others again, *LAUS OPTIMO MAXIMO, &c.*

This circumstance of the water mark has at various periods been the means of detecting

frauds, forgeries, and impositions, in our courts of law, and elsewhere. The following is introduced as a whimsical example of such detection.

The Monks of a certain Monastery at Messina exhibited, with great triumph, a letter written by the Virgin Mary with her own hand. Unluckily for them this was not, as it easily might have been, written on the ancient papyrus, but on paper made of rags. On some occasion, a visitor to whom this was shown, observed with affected solemnity, that the letter involved also a miracle, for the paper on which it was written was not in existence till several hundred years after the mother of our Lord had ascended into Heaven.

From the circumstance also of a bull's head being the water mark, Palmer, in his history of printing, has been induced to assign to Fust, the curious copy of the *Apocalypse* from wooden blocks, in Lord Pembroke's collection, at Wilton.

This subject of paper might be extended to a great length, if I were at all to discuss the history of the ancient papyrus, once a great article of commerce, of paper made of cotton, or of India paper, of which I have seen and examined many curious and beautiful specimens in the collection of Sir Gore Ouseley. My intention was only to introduce a few matters more immediately connected with the history of early Typography.

#### Abbreviations.

These occur very frequently, and are often the occasion of perplexity to readers less familiarly acquainted with them, in the early printed books. These also originated from the idea, which the first printers entertained of making their books as much as possible resemble manuscripts. That they should perpetually occur in manuscripts, is natural enough, for the Librarii, or writers of manuscripts, necessarily had recourse to them to shorten their labours. These abbreviations in the infancy of printing were perhaps to be excused; but it seems they multiplied to so preposterous an extent, that it was found necessary to publish a book both in the Gothic and Roman character to explain their meaning. Chevillier, in his history of the Paris press, mentions a book in which hardly a word occurred that was not abbreviated. The example he gives is whimsical enough to be repeated.

Sic hic e fal sm qd ad simplr a e pdicibile a  
Deo g a e & silr hic a n e g a n e pdicibile a  
Do ; which should be read: Sic ut hic est  
fallacia secundum quid ad simpliciter. A est  
pdicibile a Deo, ergo a est. Et similiter  
hic. A non est. Ergo A non est pdicibile  
a Deo.

The book to which I allude, and which

was published to explain these abbreviations, was called, *Modus legendi abbreviaturas in utroque jure*. It was in octavo, and printed at Paris in 1498.

We cannot but think that the re-publication of this work in English, with engraved specimens of abbreviations as they are found in MSS. and early printed books, would be at once useful and entertaining. We have been sometimes not a little puzzled in making out the abbreviations, which occur in the crowded pages of honest Nicolas de Lyra, whose gloss on the Bible now lies before us, "Lugduni impressa in CE libus honesti Viri Joannis Mareschal, artis impressoriarum peritissimi. Anno Salutis MDXXIX." Every separate chapter is marked with a MS. paragraph, in red and blue ink alternately, and every capital letter, throughout the volumes is tinted yellow, with gum gamboge; which, even at this distance of time, makes the leaves adhere to each other unpleasantly.

We now take our leave of Mr. Beloe; we return him thanks for the instruction and pleasure which we have received in perusing his fourth volume, and expect his fifth with impatience.

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*The Opinions of different Authors on the Punishment of Death, selected by Basil Montagu, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn. 8vo. pp. 320. Price 10s. Longman and Co. London. 1809.*

DISTRIBUTIVE justice is the most solemn power exercised among the sons of men. It is a power not wholly committed to human authority by the only competent Distributor of reward and punishment, but reserved by him in a great measure, as his Divine prerogative. It is, we may safely affirm, exercised by him in this life, much more frequently than the world believes; while perpetual anticipation of the horrors of a future state in cases of atrocious guilt, acts at once as an evidence, and an earnest, of what awaits the criminal in the life to come. Man is a fallible being: a society of men, however desirous of acquitting their consciences in discharge of their oaths, the sanction of which they unfesignedly venerate, yet are not thereby invested with additional powers of discrimination between fact and fallacy. Man is a being

of mixed qualities: strength and weakness, sternness, and compassion, vigour and lenity, prejudice and integrity, in every possible variety. Mercy and justice are often antagonists in the human bosom; rarely are they associates, unreservedly recommending the same procedure. Only in that Being whose nature is infinite, can attributes apparently so opposite coalesce into absolute unity.

To expect from man perfection, is to compliment our nature at the expence of truth. But because we cannot attain that standard, after which we zealously strive, shall we therefore suspend all exertions, and sit down despondent? The common sense of mankind, that profitable species of instinct, which anticipates consideration, and tarries for no inference to be deduced by logic, answers this question without difficulty. We are to do all the good in our power: we are to employ the most rational means for accomplishing that good; and we are to avail ourselves of all helps in the furtherance of such laudable designs.

We venerate the constitution of our country: but we never hear without concern, the administration of that constitution described as faultless. Amidst the vicissitudes of ages, it has been affected by many changes; and what was altogether proper centuries ago, may be improper now. Not that the principles of right and wrong are altered; but that the subjects to which those principles are applied, have partaken of the mutability of events, and no longer retain their original character or importance. God alone is immutable: the laws of nature, instituted by him, partake of his immutability; these it is not competent to man to over-rule; but the laws of civil society follow the course of that society, change with its changes, and become after a while so completely inapplicable, that to enforce them strictly, were to realize the maxim *Summum jus summa injuria*.

A state which is newly organized, may boast of possessing a code of laws suited to its circumstances, while a state which has outlived many ages, may be reproached with a mixture of laws inapplicable because obsolete. But this is no true ground of reproach; it is honourable to have stood so long amid the convulsions of terrestrial institutions. The sibric

which has weathered the storms of time, because established on a rock, though old, though gloomy, though gothic, and though battered, has answered its purpose by protecting thousands, and its stability is its glory;—a neat edifice, spruce, airy and “in the immediate taste,” justly dreads lest the rushing torrent should prove ere the next boisterous season is elapsed, the sandy support of its foundation.

The laws of England are charged with annexing the punishment of death to too many crimes. The answer that “the execution of those laws is mild,” is not satisfactory; for the law which is perpetually requiring dispensations, is either weakly conceived, or weakly applied. The sanction of the law is uncertain; who shall estimate the consequences of disobedience? The law affirms; the sovereign annuls; the regulation insists, the administrator moderates: what incongruity! Not only so, but whatever inconveniences attend the non inflicting of penalties by the mercy of the sovereign, who is the regular channel of mercy, they are almost infinitely exceeded by that relaxation of the law, which every thinking individual, although aggrieved, practices in private, but will not proclaim in public. Where is the person who has not participated in felony by compounding it, on some occasion, when his train of argument was—“why should I put human life in jeopardy for such a trifle?” We know an officer of unquestionable courage, who vindicated his determination of never resisting a highwayman, by asking what proportion there was in value between five or ten guineas and the life of a man? We have known the master of a family refuse to prosecute for a theft, by asking, whether his peace of mind should be put to hazard, for a loss so small, compared to the loss of life by the transgressor?

Crimes of all denominations have different shades of guilt in different cases:—would it be impossible to annex a scale of punishments to the infraction of a law proportionate to the shade of guilt, apparent in the case under consideration? This is already an established principle; as where the offender is ordered to be committed to hard labour for not less than one month, or for more than two months: where a fine is imposed of not less than twenty

shillings, or more than forty shillings. —Often would a sufferer for the sake of public justice, prosecute an offender to conviction, had he a choice of mitigating his punishment from death—to transportation, to imprisonment—to the pillory—or to some less violent *amende* than loss of life. This is daily effected by charging the culprit with a crime inferior to that of which he is guilty; by valuing goods worth twenty pounds or more, at only thirty-nine shillings—nay, we have known silver plate and pearl necklaces valued on oath by a compassionate jeweller, below forty shillings, when his real loss had been five hundred pounds. Was not this man forsaken, when he substantiated this indictment? yet who could resist his argument—“what is the highest money-value imaginable, compared to the expectation of this man's penitence and reformation if he lives, or his eternal perdition if he be executed?”

The great art of national police is the prevention of crime. Every nation is bound to communicate a knowledge of the punishment annexed to crime throughout the whole of its population. We are not satisfied with the present imperfect mode of promulgating the statutes of the realm. Those which concern the public should be repeated *ex cathedra* in all places of public resort. Magistrates of a district should keep in circulation cautions against such and such transgressions. They should consider as prizes of honour the diminution of lesser violations of decorum, order and public morals, those daily occurrences in every town and city. They should study to eradicate vices by gentle means; in hopes that enormities may never be known. Shall we add, that in some cases reason would charge accessories of a kind different from those recognized among us?—If drunkenness commit violence, the landlord, at whose house the intoxication was suffered, should be deemed *particeps criminis*, and bear his share of punishment.—When youthful pilferers can prove, that their parents have taught them no mode of honest industry, their parents should be punished for negligence, as well as the children for robbery. None will suspect us of being adverse to a competent acquaintance with Sacred Scripture: yet we cannot help representing, that good might be derived from teaching children the

first principles of British laws, crimes and punishments, instead of some things now taught, by means of their very spelling books and copy books. These are likely to be of more practical consequence to them in future life, than the form of Aaron's garments, or the dimensions of the Jewish Altar. In short, all ways should be tried to abrogate higher punishments, by fostering corrective principles. The boy who is educated to abhor lying, is confirmed by the habit of truth against forgery when he becomes a man. The youth who practices self-control, is not likely to suffer his angry passions to transport him to murder. And here, even mere politicians must do justice to the maxims of our Holy Religion : " Who-soever is angry with his brother without cause—in his heart, is guilty :"—A conviction of this *mental* guilt will resist temptation to the outward action. " Thou shalt not covet,"—practically obeyed, is a sure *private* and *personal* preservative against fraud, theft, perjury, forgery, and a thousand other *public* and *political* wickednesses.

Why should not punishment be always analogous to the crime committed? He who steals cash, five shillings, should be bound to restore ten shillings to the party robbed; and to pay five shillings to the state, by way of mullet. He who defames his neighbour, should publicly retract his aspersions, and apologize for his contumacy in misleading the vicinage.—He who kills an animal, the property of another, should restore two animals of the same kind of equal value, with an addition to make his peace with the community. If these (or similar) penalties were enforced *on detection*, or *as soon as possible after conviction*, the habit of resisting temptation which such immediate suffering would induce, might safely be trusted to, for abrogating on most occasions the punishment of death: and then that *supplicium attissimum* might be reserved for enormous offences which endanger the welfare of society at large. Solomon said, long before us, that, " because sentence against an evil work is not *executed speedily*, therefore the hearts of the sons of men are set in them to do evil."

It is evident, that we consider the preparatives for ameliorating the public mind as in activity, and as having produced

effects, before any alteration on this subject can take place in the laws of our country. How greatly, then, is the failure of Mr. Whitbread's bill for educating the youth of England, (with those improvements which experience might have engrafted on it,) to be regretted! Is all resumption of that good work totally hopeless?

We have been led to these remarks by the perusal of Mr. Montagu's volume, which contains a copious collection of what has been said by men of eminence *against* the punishment of death. It is not an enquiry in which both sides of the argument are judicially canvassed. It comprises the sentiments of Dr. Johnson, Sir W. Blackstone, Marquis Beccaria, Dr. Paley, Baron Montesquieu, and other writers, natives and foreigners. It derives additional importance, from the efforts lately made by Sir Samuel Romilly: nevertheless, on a question of practice, involving the order and security of the public peace, as maintained by institutions already established, we should be glad to be made acquainted with the opinions of our judges and other magistrates, as to the probable consequences of altering the system of our laws, before the alteration is too far advanced to be abandoned, or too strongly expected to be beyond the uninfluenced control of the legislature.

\*\*\* For information on the number of offenders in England, and on the diminution of enormous offences, Vide *Panorama*, Vol. IV. Pp. 525, 527.

Miss Plumptre's Travels in France.

[Concluded from page 248.]

THAT ancient philosopher who was rude enough when shewn the memorials of those who had escaped shipwreck by the interposition of a heathen deity, to demand where were the memorials of those who had perished? would have been an unwelcome querist to persons whom we could name. By following the intricate and devious paths of Machiavelian policy, we have seen one man attain a station of political elevation, at which the unthinking have lifted up their eyes and hands in wonder; but, the cautious on their part, demand where are the thousands who have perished miserably in

attempting to attain that envied glory? We have seen a series of des-pots under different denominations assume the mask of friends to national liberty, who with Cardinal Wolsey might say, that,

I have ventured

Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,  
But far beyond my depth; my high-blown pride  
At length broke under me — — —

Each of these was bepraised while in power, with more than mortal adulation; with more than the veneration due to demi-gods. We have lived to see all the authority which they had accumulated intentionally for themselves, transferred to a stranger and a foreigner, of whom they entertained no suspicion; he, in his turn, is at this moment fumigated with the incense of his flatterers and partizans; but who will venture to affirm, that the power which he now grasps shall not be remitted to parties less likely to obtain it, than he once was? and to whom every phrase and compliment which has been studied to meet his ear, will be addressed with equal fluency, and equal sincerity! When that time arrives, and whether it be near or distant, none can tell; then will the tenor of Miss Plumptre's volumes, so far as they are political, be regarded as detracting from the good sense which led her to obtain intelligence on subjects, much more interesting, and abundantly more becoming. She travelled in France when a succession of miseries, each of them introduced by the most captivating promises, had induced the people to look anxiously to the authority next constituted of whatever kind it might be: it happened to be Buonaparte; and he, therefore, was the object at the moment. It would be unjust to infer the present state of France, from the notices perpetually occurring in these volumes, of chateaux forsaken, churches, especially cathedrals, destroyed, and roads impassable. This is expressly, as well as incidentally, observed by the writer; and some of her most earnestly desired excursions, she was obliged to forego; the communications between the towns being impassable. She expresses this, in one place, in strong terms.—

“Indeed, from all that I had seen of the general state of the roads ever since the commencement of my journey, I had no hesitation in giving implicit credit to what was said, whenever any particular part was represented as absolutely impassable.”

After this, we need not wonder that the famous *Vélocifères* [Anglice Telegraph coaches] broke down or overturned perpetually. They were introduced by the Marquis de Chabannes, a returned emigrant, who when establishing English coaches, forgot the necessity of their running on English roads.—Something improved, perhaps, but not so much as philanthropy might desire, even on behalf of an enemy, is the state of the country, after six additional years of expectation: nor till the voice of humanity over-rules the clamour of ambition, can those delightful provinces through which this lady travelled, avail themselves completely of those advantages which they have received from nature.

Miss P. communicates more than usual information on the manners, the amusements, and the sentiments of the Marseillais, and other people of the South of France: with remarks on the languages spoken by them, and on the distinctness of character, evidently preserved by the inhabitants of towns on the coast, either in whole or *in parts* of such towns. Marseilles was anciently peopled by a colony of Phoeceans, and our countrywoman finds among the females especially, much of that Greek (oval) cast of countenance which distinguishes them from the round-faced dames of Paris; and reminds the physiognomist of British beauties. Even in the manner of building the habitations, in the prevalent plans adopted in the construction of houses, and in the cleanliness maintained in them, she finds a resemblance to English modes, and practices, which she deems not undeserving of notice.

Miss P. visited Toulon, Hières, Aix, &c. She also made several agreeable excursions; some of them to places hitherto unknown to fame.

It is generally understood, that the Merino flocks of Spain, exchange climates, as it were, by travelling; avoiding the extreme heats of summer, on the cooler mountains; and the chills of winter, on the milder plains: and to this some have attributed the superiority of their fleeces. The famous goats of Cashmire, the wool of which, yields the valuable *original* shawls, are treated with the same care. The same is practised in the South of France; and partly with a view to enquire whether it is adopted, and to what bene-

fit in our own country, or whether, if it were adopted, it might repay the trouble, we transcribe our traveller's description of this transit.

The sheep and the goats, both of the Camargue and of the Crau, only make these places their winter quarters; a general migration of them to the mountains of Provence and Dauphiné takes place in May, whence they return again in October and November. This migration is conducted with all the order and regularity of the march of an army. Several proprietors unite their flocks together for the journey, according to the extent of country which they are to occupy when they arrive on the mountains, some particular mark being impressed upon the animals of each proprietor, to distinguish them from those of his neighbour; the number thus associated is commonly from ten to twenty thousand, though sometimes they have been carried as far as double the latter number. Among the shepherds that have the care of these flocks, one is elected among themselves as chief of the society for the season, and all the others submit entirely to his control; he is for the time an absolute sovereign. He regulates every thing relating to the march, and is treasurer for the company, the money for the expenses of the route being all lodged in his hands; he consequently pays for every thing. As a check upon him another of the company is appointed secretary, in whose presence all payments are made, which he immediately enters in a book provided for the purpose: the rest of the shepherds form a council to be consulted by the chief in any case of difficulty that may arise. To every thousand animals three shepherds are allowed, each of whom has his attendant dog.

In the centre of the army march a number of asses which carry the provisions and baggage, and this is always the station of the commander in chief. From these his headquarters, he issues his orders through his aides-de-camp, and distributes the provisions; or if any of the company is negligent in the performance of his duty, or guilty of irregularity in any way, here the commander is always to be found ready to receive the complaint brought against him. If in the course of the journey any mischief should be done by the flocks to the countries through which they pass, a thing that cannot always be prevented, the chief examines into it, and pays the person who has received the injury the proper acknowledgement: he then examines minutely whether this has arisen from negligence on the part of the shepherds, or whether it was an unavoidable accident, and accordingly the sum paid is either levied on the offender, or placed to the account of the common stock.

In the order of march, the goats always take the lead of the sheep. Some of the oldest he-goats have bells round their necks, the sound of which is followed by the rest of the flocks; and it seems to inspire them with spirits for the march. A great intelligence subsists between these veteran troops and their officers; at the command of the latter the well disciplined animals either halt or move forwards; and when the band rises in the morning after the repose of the night,—the moment they receive the order to proceed, they repair to their station in the foremost ranks with as much understanding and regularity as could be observed by the most intelligent human beings. If they come to a stream which must be passed, they will halt at the bank, and survey it with an appearance of apprehension, at the same time as if calculating its breadth exactly with their eye; but, the moment the word of command is given, they plunge in without further hesitation, and are followed by the rest of the flock, for all cross by swimming. At night, when the flocks lie down to sleep, the shepherds and dogs still continue on the watch, relieving each other at stated intervals, that all may in their turn enjoy some repose; but it is taken only lying on the ground, they never quit the flock: from three to four weeks are commonly occupied in performing the journey.

When arrived at the mountains, each shepherd has his particular district allotted him by the commander in chief, from which he never permits his flock to stray and encroach upon the territory of his neighbour; and during the whole time of their stay the shepherds live almost entirely on bread and goat's milk, sleeping upon the ground in the open air. In October and November they return again to their plains, travelling in the same order, but still the shepherd never inhabits a house: he goes to the cottage at which his wife and family live to take his meals, but sleeps in his sheepfold, in a hut made of reeds and clay, upon a mat spread on the ground. Yet hard as this life may appear, these people become so much attached to it, that they never wish to quit it, nay, they seem to have a repugnance to the idea of any other. They early in life look aged and weather-beaten, but commonly enjoy the most perfect state of health, and live to a great age.

The climate of Provence has not *all* those recommendations in the opinion of this lady which formerly were attributed to it among our countrymen. The Provençaux dread the sun in summer; and Miss P. found more cold in winter than was congenial to her feelings. She seems to have been peculiarly struck with that (unseemly?) indispensable appendage to

the ladies, the *chauffe-pied*; which, however, she might have found without difficulty at Paris, and at *chapel*, as well as at home. The following observation supports the often recited opinion that all variations are not improvements.

The violence of the autumnal rains is an evil which has been constantly increasing for a long succession of years, in proportion as the woods with which the mountains of Provence were formerly clothed have been cleared away. This system of *défrichement*, as it is called, was first adopted under the idea that a great accession of land capable of cultivation might by this means be obtained; and, strange to say, it has been invariably pursued, notwithstanding that experience has shown *every day more and more clearly* how much the system is founded in error. While the woods remained, they received the weight of the rains from the clouds which were attracted by the mountains, and the water was soon absorbed by them; but in proportion as they have been destroyed, the rain has been deprived of its absorbent, at the same time that the soil has lost the support it received from the roots of the trees; so that now the waters pour down the sides of the hills, and deluge the plains, carrying away the soil with them; and instead of cultivable land being obtained, the hills are reduced to mere naked rocks.

Even the statesman may find something to his purpose in these volumes. We lately had occasion to illustrate by opposition almost approaching to contradiction, some of the affirmations of the French Minister of the Interior in his last *Exposé*, respecting certain of the ports of France. Our opinion was founded on unquestionable documents; it is confirmed by Miss P. against M. le Ministre.

Nature has in one respect denied to Languedoc an advantage which she has bestowed profusely on Provence, its neighbour and its rival. In thirty leagues of coast Languedoc does not boast one good harbour, whereas Provence abounds in them. The Rhone is abundantly charged, by the mountain streams which it receives in its course, with quantities of sand and other accretions, which it is constantly carrying down to its mouths; and as the coast of Provence inclines regularly to the southward, from the mouths of the Rhone to Cape Sicie off Toulon, as it is, besides, for the most part steep and rocky, the accretions are driven to the westward upon the side of Languedoc; and this country being every where flat towards the sea, these accumulations constantly elevate the shore, so as to raise it above the water, and render the

coast besides extremely shelving and shoaly. As a proof how much land has in a course of years been gained from the sea, it need only be remarked, that Aigues-Mortes, which in the time of Francis the First was upon the coast, is now full half a league inland.

Owing to these circumstances, it is obvious that no good harbour can be expected in Languedoc. That of *Cette*, the only harbour which it possesses, is a very indifferent one: it can admit only small vessels, and a perpetual expense is necessary to clear the sands from the mouth, in order to preserve it in a state capable of admitting even these. Nor is the land gained an acquisition which can compensate the absence of good harbours; it is for the most part marshy, and only rendered capable of cultivation by dint of great labour, and a considerable expense in draining. The canal which is now making from Beaucaire to the *Etang de Thau* will be a great advantage in this point of view, as well as in facilitating the means of communication between different parts of the country, since it will operate as a drain to the marshes through which it is to be carried.

I have rather chosen to give those great inlets of the sea, which are to be found on the coast of Languedoc and Provence, the French appellation of *étang*, than to attempt giving them an English one, because I do not know an English term that will properly express what they are. They must not be called lakes, since the idea we annex to a lake is of a large body of fresh water encompassed every way by the land; and these *étangs* have a communication with the sea through a narrow channel, by which they are supplied with their waters. The waters are consequently salt. They might be supposed from their size capable of being converted into harbours, and, if they could be so, they would be very fine and capacious ones; but though the waters cover a great extent of ground, they are of no depth, and incapable of being navigated but by small fishing-boats.

Francis I. died 1547. This date should have been added, to enable the Geologist to estimate the progress of this retreat of the sea. Does not the Scottish *loch*, express the French *étang*?

That a similar process is also going on along the coast of the Channel, is placed beyond a doubt by the following description. The political consequences we need not point out.

In this route we had traversed from south to north, the ci-devant province of Poitou, now in part the department of *La Charente*, and in part the unfortunate *La Vendée*. The road lies all the way near the coast,

through a very flat marshy country, which appears evidently to have been once submerged by the sea. This is particularly striking in one part, where a vast marshy plain is bounded to the east by a range of cliffs, which appear exactly like cliffs on the sea shore, and to the west by the sea itself, with the islands of Rè, Oleron, and Aix, constantly in sight. No one can contemplate this part of the country, without feeling a moral assurance that the sea once washed the foot of the cliffs, which now bound the marshy plain. *The sea is known to have been constantly retreating from this coast for centuries back, and continues so decidedly to do so, that I am credibly informed persons who live for any continuance of years on the same spot can visibly perceive it.* It seems not improbable that in time the three islands above mentioned may become a part of the main land.

Bordeaux was visited by this lady in rather a cursory manner, and at an unfavourable time of the year. She makes honourable mention of this city, as to its situation, and as to its condition; observing, that “the revolutionary hand has not provided so many ruins for the decoration of Bordeaux as it has for many other places. The churches have in general been suffered to remain.” On its commerce, she is almost silent.

Not the least interesting portion of these volumes is that relating to La Vendée; a district of which we have had very slight accounts since the time when its exploits rung in every ear. Miss P. ventures some remarks on the conduct pursued by the generals of the convention, and those of the insurgents. We believe they may be founded in fact: but we are given to understand, that but little is truly known, respecting events of the Vendean war, although a mass of papers including the history of most of them, has been sometime in London; but the owner has not been induced to arrange them.

Every town and village which we passed through, in La Vendée, presented vestiges of the terrible scenes of desolation, to which this unfortunate country was for so long a time the victim, some were almost entirely laid in ruins, and all more or less injured; while the blackened walls that were standing, when the whole interior of the houses was demolished, told in mournful but eloquent terms the sad tales of conflagration which had succeeded to massacre and plunder, and called up incessantly in the mind a train of the most melancholy reflections. Three of the places in our route, Chanton-

nay, St. Fulgent, and Montaigu, were the scenes of actions of particular note in the Vendean war. At the two former, the most memorable engagements in the campaign of 1793 took place; the latter, still more unfortunate, was within the short space of three days taken by the republican army, and re-taken by the Vendees; on both which occasions the town was delivered up to pillage and massacre; no quarter was given either to the miserable inhabitants, or to the troops by which it was defended.....

But though the ruined towns and villages of La Vendée presented to the eye a sad succession of affecting monuments, which bore testimony to the calamities, every country is doomed to suffer when made the theatre of war, in the fields no traces remained that could recall the remembrance of its misfortunes. Four years of perfect tranquillity, which had been enjoyed since the pacification made on Bonaparte's accession to the government, had given time for the sword to be effectually changed into the ploughshare,—and the time had not been misemployed. The country was every where in a perfect state of cultivation, and presented a flattering prospect of the extensive commerce which it once carried on in the productions of the earth being revived: it had been favoured by government in the remission of certain imposts for a term of years, which would have borne particularly hard on a district so ruined and desolated.

The population of the whole province of Poitou had been constantly diminishing ever since the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and it is computed that not less than four hundred thousand persons perished in the civil war in these parts during the revolution:—what portion of this loss fell upon La Vendée, is not exactly ascertained, but it is supposed a fourth part at least.

The Vendees are considered as a remnant of the Huns and Piets, who under the latter emperors of the West overran a large part of Italy and Gaul. They have a character both physical and moral, which differs in many respects from the character of those among the French who may more decidedly be pronounced descendants of the Franks. They have larger heads, thicker necks, smaller eyes, and fairer complexions, than the French in general. They are rather low in stature, of a disposition less ardent and active than the French of many other parts; but when their spirit is roused, they enter with great eagerness into whatever they undertake, and are remarkable for a stoical contempt of death in the pursuit of any favourite object. They are very hospitable, and if a traveller should be overtaken by bad weather will invite him into their cottages, give him any refreshment that they afford, and would esteem it an af-

front if the guest should offer to pay for it. They are more addicted to drinking than the generality of the French, and are less eager after diversions; yet they have their Sunday amusements, to which they are much attached. After service, the men make parties at bowls, in which they particularly excel, and the losers always treat the company with two or three bottles of wine, according to the numbers that are to drink. But the great time of festivity is when a hog is killed by any of the peasantry. The owner of the animal invites all his neighbours to his house, when they play at bowls, dance, and amuse themselves with other active sports till supper. They then make a jovial and hearty meal, when the wine flows freely, and afterwards tell stories, or make speeches, or sometimes preach burlesque sermons, in which great humour is displayed. The Vendean women are reckoned to sing and dance extremely well.

Of Nantes, Rennes, &c, to Morlaix, we can expect no great deal of information from a person travelling by the diligence in the depth of winter. At Morlaix Miss P. resided several weeks; the captain of the cartel in which she took her passage waiting for dispatches. As a town, Morlaix is not entitled to much commendation; but as having enjoyed a most happy exemption from the *improvements* of the revolutionists, it presents a fair specimen of what a French coast town was. As "not a single person became a victim to the guillotine, the fusillade, or the noyade," the people could well enough afford to wait for the advantages expected from the accession of their new emperor. A still less anxious race are those, who secluded from the liberty-tyrants\* by their insignificance, and a short extent of

\* We have long been convinced that half the horrors of the sanguinary Revolution have never been known in this country. Amongst a great variety collected by Miss Plumptre, we select the following for its singular atrocity.

It is a very curious fact, that the man who was executioner at Marseilles before the revolution, peremptorily refused that office under the revolutionary tribunal, alleging, that the prisoners being unjustly condemned, he could not in conscience execute the sentence. The sequel of this story furnishes, perhaps, one of the most shocking examples of depravity of heart that even these times can furnish. On this man's refusal to execute his office, his son, less scrupulous, accepted it, and the father, for his refusal, was the first person he guillotined."

salt water, knew nothing of the storms which agitated the Continent, and had to struggle against those only of the ocean which roiled around them.

The Isle of Batz lies off the point of the coast on which Roscoff stands, and is not more than a league distant from it. Its length is about four English miles, and its breadth about three. The approach to it is difficult; indeed at low water not even small boats can come quite up to the beach, but a considerable space of rough and slippery rock must be passed on foot to arrive at it. The highest point of the island, whence every part of it can be seen distinctly, is not more than sixty feet above the level of the sea at high water. It contains three villages, in which are a hundred and fifty houses, peopled by about eight hundred inhabitants: it has four batteries, and a garrison of fifty men for the defence of its coasts. Not a single tree grows on this island, and there is but one spring of fresh water, which is very singularly circumstanced; it is in a rock on the sea-shore, and at the flow of the tide is submerged by the sea water to the depth of several feet; yet on the tide retiring and its being laid open again, not the least saltiness is left in the water. The soil is sandy, but produces wheat, rye, and barley, though the crops are not abundant; those of turnips, potatoes, and cabbages are much more so, and are principal articles of food to the inhabitants: a great deal of poultry is reared, and there are some spots of heath on which a few sheep are fed: pigs in abundance are kept, which are chiefly fed on the *goemon*, boiled and made into a mash: there are also a few cows and oxen: no fruit of any kind will grow on the island. Their great object both of food and profit arises from the fisheries, the sea being much more productive than the earth: the men are all mariners, and leave the cultivation of the earth to the women. Twelve pilots are always stationed here, to be ready whenever they are wanted to any part of the coast, and they are reckoned the best acquainted of any in the country with the whole northern coast of Bretagne.

From this account it would appear as if there were nothing in the isle of Batz, to make it a very desirable place of residence;—barren, and exposed to all the winds of the compass, in a sea which is always tempestuous, it rather seems matter of astonishment that any persons are to be found who would fix their abode on such a spot. Yet so great is the natural attachment, for such it seems to be, to the place which gave us birth, that the inhabitants prefer it to every other spot on the habitable globe. The whole population forms, as it were, but one family; the people constantly intermarry with

each other, and though at so short a distance from the Continent have scarcely any intercourse with it. They have been always practical republicans, though they never theorized upon the subject; they live upon a perfect equality, the property of each is distinctly marked out, and never invaded by another; each has his little family of poultry, of pigs, of sheep, and perhaps a cow, of which no one would ever think of depriving his neighbour: each family cultivates its inhospitable morsel of land in peace, tears from the rocks the weed used to manure it, and takes care of its children and its animals, without a wish for any thing beyond this humble station. As there are no lawyers on the island, there are no quarrels;—no diseases, since there are no physicians;—and as the clerical benefices are poor, there is no contention among the clergy for preferment, but they are attentive to their duty. The sea-coasts are the property of all promiscuously, no one seeks to appropriate any part to himself; the men fish where they please, and the women gather their *goemps* wherever they can find it, without the risk of being called to account for encroaching beyond their proper boundaries. No solicitation, no prospect of advantage, can engage these people to quit their island; and they view the arrival of a stranger with a jealous eye, fearful lest he should be desirous of establishing himself among them.

From Morlaix Miss P. reached Plymouth, after a passage of six and thirty hours, and arrived at London January 31, 1805. She had been absent three years, having quitted it February 3, 1802.

We have already given due praise to the particulars collected by this lady, concerning the ancient, and not yet extinct, prepossessions and practices of the people among whom she sojourned. Though it cannot be expected that in this she should be properly an original writer, and though her documents must needs be such as she could collect, yet we are obliged to her for her industry in collecting them, and in translating them: they distinguish her book.

Our opinion of these volumes will easily be gathered from what we have said. Politics apart, they are not void of novelty or interest: but we must be allowed to wish that this lady, (and she has many companions in the censure implied) had better known the state of her own country before she visited foreign parts. We can honestly assure her, that had she possessed that advantage, she would have experienced less surprize at

many things shewn her; she would have formed truer estimates of their relative and comparative merit; she would have been able to have given information, beneficial, because honourable, to this little island; while she would have merited a consideration among those who are conversant with such subjects; and though the suppression of such consideration may inflict no pain, yet the reception of it would have given her sensible pleasure. We have already noticed her ignorance on the subject of iron-rail roads in England; and though she could not inform the inquiring Frenchmen of Bordeaux as to the existence of any iron bridge over the Thames, yet she might have directed them to that admirable structure over the Wear; and to a score of others truly honourable to British skill and enterprize.

In another part of our number (page 519) will be found a letter from Mr. Kendal relative to the affair of Jaffa, occasioned by the manner Miss P. has quoted the preface to his translation of Denon on that subject—page 275 of her 3d vol.

*A Series of Questions adapted to Dr. Valpy's Latin Grammar; with Notes: by C. Bradley, M. A. Small 12mo. Pp. 114. Price 3s. Longman and Co. London.*

WHETHER the author inserted on his title page, the mysterious symbol of the *digamma*, by way of talisman, to secure his little volume from evil eyes, we dare not venture to conjecture. Certain it is, that we opened his pages with great respect; and finding no vast amusement in the questions which form the body of the work, we directed our attention to the notes. They are evidently the result of study and investigation. Perhaps, had Mr. B. distinguished in his conception, the pronunciation of the Romans at different periods of their existence as a state, he might have added a hint or two on that subject, with advantage. The elision of some letters, the melting or slurring of others, was probably different in different ages; and certainly the courtiers of Augustus had a more polite enunciation as well as phraseology, as they supposed, than those who surrounded the Tarquins. This work, we doubt not, from the abilities manifested by the author, will answer the purpose intended by it, extremely well.

*Solomon*: a sacred Drama: Translated from the German of Klopstock. By Robert Huish: 12mo. Pp. 274. Price 5s. Sherwood and Co., London: 1809.

We fully agree with Mr. Huish that the translations of Klopstock's poetical works is a difficult undertaking: that the singularity of his style, his licentious use of compound words, the roughness of his Rhythm, and, above all, his obscurity, greatly augment the difficulty. The Dramas of that writer rank next after his *Messiah*; yet by a translation of a part of that work only, is he known in our language. Whether his Dramas ever can be popular among us, Mr. Huish may probably learn by experience, as he proposes to continue his labours. Two persons are introduced to us by a translation, the original writer, and his translator. The latter is entitled to an ample share of praise, if his version be faithful; if it be also elegant, much additional commendation is his due. Our readers may judge of both parties by the selection of a scene.

Semira is a Queen of Solomon, an idolatress, and a votary of Moloch. Chalkol is an admonishing friend of Solomon.

*Semira*.

Behold the infants by the queen selected; This, is the first,—its mother's womb e'er bore, And that the only joy its mother knows, Virgins! to Moloch sing a rapt rous strain.

*Singers*.

Before him spread the choicest flowers, With revenge his visage lours, Lilies round the altar strew, Sprigs of myrtle, boughs of yew, O'er paths of flowers, let the children go, To Moloch's altar, and their certain woe.

Raise the trumpet's martial sound, Let the vaulted roof rebound, That the cries of infants slain, May not reach the hearts humane, Now, hush the trumpets, let no sound be near, That hearts more firm, the victims' groans may hear.

See the dreadful Moloch glows, With wreaths entwine th'in tau'r's brows; Shrieks of woe the temple rend, O'er their babes, the mothers bend. Moloch! Moloch! thy guiltless victims view, And o'er thy people thy best blessings strew.

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*Solomon*.

Spread not, Semira, on the children's path, Flowers of various dies; spread only those, Colourless, and pure, for guiltless are the babes.

*Chalkol. (To Semira.)*

Take leaves compact and strong with poison fraught, Go, pluck the darkest from the tree of death, Which grows in Ophir, and whose scent is death, And e'en the wand'rer at a distance kills, These o'er the children strew, and shade them thick.

*Semira*.

Ah, Solomon, has this man no children?

*Chalkol. (To Semira.)*

My younger son is of this infant's age.

*First Mother*.

[*Falling on her Knees before Solomon.*]

O Lord and king! Compassion! Lord and king! O my child, low on thy knees before him bend And ask compassion; hear a mother's voice, The life imploring of her only child, I have but this—and that man (*pointing to Chalkol*) has many.

*Second Mother*.

[*Placing her Hands on the Head of her Child.*]

Fall not on thy knees, my wretched infant, His heart's a stranger to compassion's voice, Bereft of thee, dead to a mother's joy, To God I'll pray to speed my dying hour. Go, my first-born, and die, then rise aloft, And, at the throne of God, for vengeance plead.

This scene is not conceived in the spirit of Shakespeare. The mothers plead feebly; the reprobate is timid; the Queen exerts no blandishments; Solomon shews no workings of the heart; yet is this the very point at which most strongly to have marked them. The characters of the children also, should have excited interest; they might have been those of some friend or, &c. of the king, and discovered to be so by him. The introduction of this sacrifice so early in the Drama as the second act, is injudicious: whatever occurs after this great action is effete; and, of course, the events from which Solomon's conversion arises, are not satisfactory. In our view of the subject, Solomon should have been led on from step to step in guilt, till he had approached this most horrid of all offerings to the infernal Deity; when the extreme guilt of the deed might have appalled him; the remon-

strances of his friends might have augmented his convictions, and he might have demonstrated his reformation by punishing his seductress, with her associates. Oriental costume there is none in this Drama, though it ought to have been studied, and preserved inviolate.

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*Astrography; or the Heavens displayed on a new Plan.* By John Greig, Teacher of Mathematics, Geography, &c. 12mo. pp. 240. Price 4s. Kent, London.

Mr Greig has taken pains with this work, and could we persuade ourselves that figures of men, and animals, were objects naturally connected with the heavens, we should feel strongly disposed to favour his attempt. But as our cold imagination refuses the necessary astronomical exertion for discerning such heavenly company, we must be permitted to admire without envying those who are more happily gifted. Even the constellation of the Little Bear has often proved an occasion of mortification to us; for we cannot but agree with the North American Indian, who remarked, that *he only could delineate a bear with a long tail*, who had never seen the animal.

In justice to other parts of this treatise, we confess that we renew, with pleasure, our acquaintance with some of the information it contains; and certainly with the following paper of Dr. Stukely, among others. As a total eclipse of the Sun will not happen this century, our readers must be content to behold it in description.

This eclipse happened on the 22nd May, when the sun sets at London fifty-six minutes past seven.

I chose for my situation Haradon Hill, near Amsbury, and full east from Stonehenge Avenue. Before me lay the vast plain on which that celebrated work stands, this being the highest hill hereabouts, and nearest the middle of the shadow; about twenty miles west of me lay Clay Hill, which rises pretty high above the horizon, and being near the central line of darkness, afforded sufficient notice of its approach.

Haying two men in company looking through smoked glasses; though the day was cloudy, yet we had some gleams of sun-shine. We soon perceived that the eclipse was begun, when by my watch I found it half an hour after five p. m. and accordingly from thence the progress of it was visible, and very often to the naked eye, the thin clouds doing the

office of glasses. From the time of the sun's body being half covered there was a very conspicuous circular iris round the sun, with perfect colours.

In all sides we beheld the shepherds hurrying their flocks into fold, the darkness coming on; for they expected nothing less than a total eclipse for an hour and a quarter.

When the sun looked very sharp like a new moon, the sky was pretty clear in that spot, but soon after a thicker cloud covered it, at which time the iris vanished. Clay Hill, before mentioned, grew very dark, together with the horizon on both sides, that is to the north and south, and looked blue. In a few seconds Salisbury steeple, six miles off southward, became very black; Clay Hill quite lost, and a most gloomy night with full career came upon us: at this instant we lost sight of the sun, whose place among the clouds was hitherto sufficiently distinguishable, but now not the least trace of it to be found, no more than if really absent: then I saw by my watch, with some difficulty, and only by help of some light from the northern quarter, that it was 6 ho. 35 mi. Just before this the whole compass of the heavens and earth looked of a lurid complexion, properly speaking, for it was black and blue: there was likewise in the heavens among the clouds much green interspersed; the whole appearance was very dreadful, and as symptoms of sickening nature.

Now I perceived us involved in total darkness and palpable; though it came quick, yet I was so intent that I could perceive its steps, and feel as it were drop on us like a great dark mantle; and the horses we held in our hands were very sensible of it, and crowded close to us, starting with great surprise: as much as I could see of the men's faces, that stood by me, they had a horrible aspect: at this instant I looked around me, not without exclamation of admiration, and could discern colours in the heavens, but the earth had lost its blue, and was wholly black. For some time among the clouds there were visible streaks of rays, tending to the place of the sun as their centre; but immediately after, the whole appearance of the earth and sky was entirely black. Of all things I ever saw in my life, or can by imagination fancy, it was a sight the most tremendous.

All the change I could perceive during the totality was, that the horizon by degrees drew into two parts, light and dark; the northern hemisphere growing still longer, lighter and broader; and the two opposite dark parts uniting into one, and swallowing up the southern enlightened part.

At length, upon the first lucid point appearing in the heavens, where the sun was, I could distinguish pretty plainly a rim of light running along side of us a good while

together, or sweeping by our elbows from west to east; just then, having good reason to suppose the totality ended with us, I looked on my watch, and found it to be full three minutes and a half more. Now the hill tops changed their black into blue again: immediately we heard the larks chirping and singing very briskly for joy of the restored luminary, after all things had been hushed into a most profound and universal silence.

The heavens and the earth now appeared like morning before sun-rise, of a greyish east; but rather more blue interspersed; and the earth, so far as the verge of the hill reached, was of a dark green or russet colour.

After about the middle of the totality, and so after the eversion of the sun, we saw Venus very plainly but no other star.

The cloudiness of the day added much to the solemnity of the sight.

*Flore des Antilles, &c.* The Flora of the West Indies, or general History, botanical, rural, and economical of the Vegetables indigenous in the West-India Islands; and of such Exotics as are susceptible of being naturalized in those Islands. Described after Nature, with coloured plates, &c. Published in numbers, £1 1s. 6d. each, containing six plates. Paris, by the Author F. R. de Tussac, of St. Domingo.

We notice this publication principally for the advantage of that numerous and important body of our countrymen, the West-India proprietors. The purposes that it may contribute to answer, entitle it to their attention. They are thus enumerated by the author.

The European who enjoys with voluptuousness the exquisite flavour of many of the articles brought from the islands, without knowing to what class they belong, may learn to distinguish them, and may become acquainted with their Natural History, and with the art and means employed to convey them to Europe, for his gratification.

The Planter, amid the vegetable riches which surround him, may be enabled to distinguish those articles which are best entitled to his preference, for the purposes of cultivation; either as it concerns his interest in respect to profit, to the embellishment of the adjacencies around his habitation, or as conducive to health.

The Physician who practices in the islands, will find figures and descriptions

of those simples, the properties of which as ascertained by experience, entitle them to be employed rather than other remedies, vegetable or mineral, with which these islands supply all quarters of the globe.

The Artisans of all countries may become acquainted with the name, the genera, and the species, of those trees, &c. that supply them with the woods, of which so general use is made in Europe, whether for house-building, ship building, inlaying, machinery, &c. or for the purpose of extracting what colorific principles they contain, which when extracted become the bases of the most brilliant dyes, &c. in request for the decoration of dress.

The Ladies themselves may become acquainted with proper subjects on which to exercise their taste, in selecting those flowers, or ornamental shrubs, which delight the sense of sight, or smell, for the parlour or the drawing room.

When the subject under description is of real utility, the author proposes to enlarge on the mode of cultivating it, or of procuring and employing the product of it, in greater perfection, and with greater certainty and economy than heretofore. For instance, he intends to explain under the article *Coffee*, a process for obtaining from the pulp of the berries a spirituous liquor of a very agreeable flavour.

He proposes to treat particularly on the manner of grafting trees in the islands. He doubts not, but what grafting may be made to produce the same beneficial effects in hot climates, as are obtained from it in Europe; but all trees are not equally proper for the purpose: he intends to distinguish those from which the happiest results may be expected. A residence of eighteen years in the islands, numerous experiments, and valuable assistance from friends, enable the author to undertake the correction of many errors hitherto current.

If the execution of this work equals the plan laid down, it cannot fail of contributing to augment the riches of the islands, as well as to enlarge the bounds of natural science, in the province of Botany, especially; and although it is costly, yet the chance of discovering some valuable vegetable, hitherto overlooked, or of an improved manner of treating those already cultivated, will reduce its cost to insignificance.

*Memoria sulla Bussola Orientale, &c.*

Memoir on the Mariner's Compass as used in the East, read at the University of Pavia, by Joseph Hagar. Folio. Pp. 33, with a vignette and other plates. Pavia; and at Paris, Treuttel and Würtz.

DR. HAGER, who resided some time in London, and at Oxford, is personally known to us, as a man of research and erudition. He is now Professor of the Oriental languages, in the University of Pavia. He has published several learned works, relating to the East; and that now reported on will not detract from his reputation. But we have an additional motive for noticing this performance; as in our second volume, p. 366, we stated the sentiments of M. Azuni on the origin of the mariner's compass; concerning which he published a dissertation of 133 pages. We are desirous of advancing another step in the inquiry, to whom should this invention be attributed? Whatever be our partiality to our own country, our object is to obtain the truth; indifferent whether it favour the eastern or the western hemisphere.

Dr. Hager pleads on behalf of the Chinese, that the compass is found to be very antiently connected with the history of that people;—also, with their language, with their antient principles of philosophy, with their starry heavens, their constellations, their religion, their astronomy, their astrology, their natural science, and their usages in civil life. They appear to have been of all people on the face of the earth, the most ancient possessors of this seaman's friend. He therefore infers the probability, either that they received and preserved it, from their fathers of the first ages of mankind; or, that they were the original inventors of this, as they appear to have been of gunpowder, of printing, of porcelain, &c.

The Chinese might easily transmit the compass to the Arabians, who traded to China, in the ninth century. The inhabitants of Amalfi in Italy, (to whom it has commonly been attributed,) long before the time of the Crusades, traded to Syria, to Palestine, and to Egypt, where they might have received the knowledge of it from the Arabs, or from Europeans

settled in those countries; although at that time it was but clumsily constructed. In Europe, in the thirteenth century, it was nothing more than it was in China, a magnetic needle floating in a basin of water.

Supposing these assertions to be proved, there still remains, to complete the history of this instrument, to obtain information whether the Chinese contributed to improve it, and at what time, and whether it may be credibly traced from the Chinese to the Indians and the Arabians, both which nations employed the compass when the Europeans first visited those countries, by the Cape of Good Hope.

It is possible, that some of our learned in the Sanscrit and Hindoo languages in India, may be able to answer those questions to greater advantage, than the *Savant* to whom we are indebted for this information: and next to the honour of having invented this instrument, we should value ourselves on being the first to publish a correct and authentic history of it; since it has long been a *desideratum*, hopeless, so far as we know, among the literati of Europe. Need we say more to call the attention of our learned countrymen to a subject so interesting?

The manner of fitting up this instrument as now practised by our seamen, is a distinct question from the ancient discovery of the principle; and that will remain for inquiry, as having been the subject of controversy.

*Observations on the Diseases of the Army,*  
by Sir John Pringle, Bart., Physician in  
Ordinary to Her Majesty. A new edition  
price 12s. Stockdale: London. 1810.

LATE events have given an importance to this work, which has eminently distinguished it. Had it been diligently consulted some time ago, the nation would have been under obligation to that diligence; and our medical administration would have avoided a blame which justly or unjustly, has been imputed to them. For us, at this time, to give any opinion on the merit of Sir John's work, would be altogether superfluous. We can do no more than announce this present edition.

*The County Annual Register*, for the Year 1809; containing the public and private Annals of the English Provinces, arranged under the Names of the Counties to which they respectively belong, and divided into six general Departments. 1. Public Business: 2. Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence: 3. Chronicle: 4. Political Economy: 5. Miscellanies: 6. Biography: also the Principality of Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies. 8vo. Pp. nearly 1000. Price £1 4s. G. Robinson, London: 1810.

THE historian who wishes to acquire information on facts of distant times, and who after long search in vain, to obtain satisfaction on some truth after which he enquires, advertises to the facilities of modern days, and feels with infinite pleasure the advantageous comparison afforded by that wonderful engine, the press. Intelligence of a week old is now thrown aside with disregard by our rustic politicians, and never could the report of events travel from end to end of the kingdom, with speed equal to the present. The number of newspapers in each county effectually secures the dispersion of the daily histories, and even of the daily rumours, throughout their neighbourhood. Statements received from the metropolis are communicated usually in the very words of the London papers, to all readers alike from the Land's End to Johnny Groat's house; but what concerns the distant counties, is seen by few even in the metropolis; or perhaps only by some Panoramist who desires to inspect the different districts of the kingdom. When we inform our readers that we have repeatedly consulted *one hundred and twenty* newspapers *per week*, they will form some estimate of the extent of our labours. But only in London is this convenience to be obtained; the remote countries seldom hear *direct* from each other.

The present work affords as fair a view as can well be expected, in a single volume, of the events that have occurred deserving record, in the counties respectively. It evinces great industry and labour. Much of its contents have appeared before in periodical publications,—the *Literary Panorama* has contributed an

ample share:—but by the arrangement of the events of the whole year under their proper counties, a convenience is obtained for reference, and even somewhat of novelty. The work in its progress will be useful for consultation; and the particulars will probably, hereafter, be brought down to more recent dates. How far the histories of public meetings (or others) which have been called to answer party purposes, written by party writers, should be adopted *verbatim* in a work of this description, deserves consideration; they must be trusted to with great caution. And when any unusual or extraordinary fact is mentioned, the authority for reporting it, ought, certainly, to be annexed. We know that many such articles, prove on enquiry, to be either founded in mistake, or grossly exaggerated. After all, the editor of a work so extensive in its nature, will have frequent occasion to solicit the candour of his readers, and to trust to the general utility of his performance, for their favourable verdict. The pages are closely printed, on a small type; and the execution of the volume is respectable.

*The Speculum: an Essay on the Art of Drawing in Water Colours, with Instructions for Sketching from Nature, &c.* By J. Hassell. Sm. 8vo. Pp. 32. Price 6d. The Author: Tegg, London. 1809.

THOUGH we do not think a correct eye is to be acquired quite so easily as modern practitioners sometimes affirm, yet we readily concur in encouraging young beginners, by hopes and even by persuasions of their abilities, to undertake studies, in which they may succeed, after a few failures. Such little elementary tracts as this before us, are useful on those occasions, as introducing to the student an acquaintance with principles; and as being ready for consultation at any time. We must, however, recommend more scientific knowledge, and in greater variety than Mr. H. introduces, notwithstanding some very proper practical directions. The completest work on the subject of the arts of design taken generally, is the *Artists' Repository*. Mr. H. has prefixed an outline marked with taste: but the arch of the bridge, and the line formed by the water underneath it, are incorrect.

*Cursory Observations* on the Causes, Prevention, and Treatment of Fever: occasioned by the recent appearance of an Epidemic Disorder in Aylesbury, and its Neighbourhood. By David Uwins, M. D. 8vo. Pp. 62. Price 2s. Tipper, London: 1810.

OBSERVATION is one of the greatest supports of the art of medicine; and though empirical practice, which is founded on observation solely, be no favourite with us, yet we readily own that it has met with extraordinary success in some instances. Physicians who have recorded their observations, and have communicated them to the world, have done more towards perfecting the medical science, than by all other modes of teaching: witness the immortal Sydenham. Neither is it always necessary that observation should be made on a great scale, or in a metropolis. A country village may occasionally afford a glimpse at the operations of nature, which are unknown in a great city. Dr. Uwins was, no doubt, impressed with this idea, when he determined on committing this tract to the press. He thinks that the modern custom for the faculty to write for the public, and to come forward in "the simplicity of science, and nakedness of truth," will ultimately tend to the good, both of those who are, and those who are not of the profession.—He qualifies this admission, however, with a caution, that "this line of conduct be not stretched too far"; and indeed the Dr. seems to be a man of general caution. He was too cautious formerly, to admit unreservedly the doctrine of contagion; but his personal experience "of a sufficient dose of febrile poison to create the disease," and several fatal instances among those practitioners, who "called in question the possibility of communicating fever by infection," contributed essentially to decide his opinion. Nevertheless, in common with most of the faculty, on the question of contagion, he still finds difficulties in accounting for the mode of its action; but he recommends caution, cleanliness, and plenty of atmospheric air, by way of prevention. He even prefers the latter to the fumigation composed of salt, manganese, and vitriol. Where it can be had *pure*, it is certainly, the preferable medicine. But

we are somewhat surprised the Dr. has not reminded us, that in his natural state, man, though not amphibious, yet is fond of water wherever he finds a stream, and that the advantage of water in washing the whole person, is by far too little considered and valued among us. The general use of linen has almost rendered us averse to the deriving of *all* the benefits intended by nature in that gift. It is, however, a noble preservative from contagion. The Dr.'s sentiments are rather of the negative description: we see little positive except his commendation of opium:—and though, as a statement of his feelings and deliberations, this pamphlet may be creditable to his sagacity, yet we cannot mark it as containing much, for the direction of a medical man, who happens to be surrounded by an epidemic in another part of the kingdom.

*Sermon sur les Devoirs de la Jeunesse*, traduit de l'Anglois de ce célèbre Orateur de la Chaire, le feu révéré Docteur Hogue Blair, &c. Dr. Blair's Sermon on the Duties of Youth, translated into French, by M. Le Noir. 8vo. Price 2s. 5d. Dulau. London. 1809

THIS tract was originally intended as a specimen of the manner of translating the English language into French, by way of example for youth. It is unquestionably an unexceptionable subject for that purpose; and the execution of the translation is respectable. A Pindaric Ode in favour of lawful monarchy is annexed, with others creditable to the author's loyalty.

A praxis in which the principal French words adopted in the translation are given, is sold separately.

*Dissertatio de Corona Regum Italie vulgo ferrea dicta, &c.* A Dissertation on the Crown of the King of Italy commonly called the *Iron Crown*, by C. Th. de Murr. 4to. Pp 54. Munich. Fleischmann.

THE author of this dissertation, conceiving we suppose that a crown of iron was of inferior character to a crown of gold, has employed himself in composing a critical history of Lombardy and its Kings, and in collecting unquestionable

authorities in proof that this, vulgarly called *iron crown*, is only encircled internally with a thin ring of iron, the weight of which does not exceed three ounces: the height of this ring is *six lines*. This crown is surrounded by seven rays of gold. The crown of the emperor of Germany is in like manner formed of seven double rays. The superstitious believe that this ring of iron was *one of the nails used in fixing our Saviour to his cross*. Hence they venerate this article with great zeal, and prefer the name of *iron* to that of *golden*, for the crown which contains it.

Eneas Sylvius, afterwards Pope Pius II. speaks of this crown, and of those "stultæ" who interpreted the passage of the Prophet Daniel in which he speaks of the fourth kingdom (the last;) "which shall be as strong as iron; forasmuch as iron breaketh in pieces and subdueth all things"—in reference to the existing Roman power, which, they insisted, should destroy all other power.

The author vindicates the antiquity of this crown: he also describes the crowns of Theodolinda and Agiluff: he adds an enumeration of the coronations that have taken place successively at Ticino, at Monza, and at Milan, from the year 574 to 1805. Annexed are engravings of the crown of gold, vulgarly called the iron crown; of that of Queen Theodolinda; that of King Agiluff; and a coin of King Luitprand, shewing the form of his crown.

#### LITERARY REGISTER.

*Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

#### WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

##### ANTIQUITIES.

A new edition of Degdale's Warwickshire, with the additions of Dr. Thomas and a continuation to the present time is now preparing for the press by some Warwickshire Antiquaries who have collected much original matter of local interest and historic importance from various private repositories hitherto unexplored. The work will be comprised in 3 vols. folio, and in addition to such of the original subjects as must necessarily be re-engraved, will be embellished with select views of the most interesting objects of architectural, and antiquarian curiosity in the county.

##### BIOGRAPHY.

Francis Hardy, esq. will shortly publish *Memoirs of the Political and Private Life of James*

Caulfield, Earl of Charlemont; in a quarto volume, with a portrait of lord Charlemont, from an original picture.

#### CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

A Collection of Critical Observations from the MSS. of the late professor Porson, purchased by Trinity College, Cambridge; will shortly be given to the public by professor Monk; Mr. Dobree and Mr. Blomfield, to whom the task has been entrusted by the master and fellows of the society.

#### FINE ARTS.

Mr. Westall is preparing Illustrations to Mr. Scott's new poem, the Lady of the Lake.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

Mr. Toy has in the press a work on Scripture Geography; containing a description of the most distinguished countries and places mentioned in Holy Scriptures, with a brief account of the most remarkable historical events connected with the subject, intended to facilitate the study of the sacred writings to young persons.

#### HISTORY.

Major Price, of the Bombay establishment, will shortly put to press, Chronological Memoirs of Mahometan History, from its earliest period to the establishment of the house of Teymur, in Hindooostan.

#### MEDICINE AND CHIRURGY.

Speedily will be published, Practical Observations on Spasms of the Stomach, and other morbid Affections of that Organ; with Remarks on the Use of the Bile, in promoting Digestion. By George Rees, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician to the London Dispensary, &c.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

An English gentleman, lately escaped from France, has in the press, in two small volumes, a picture of Verdun, or the English detained in France; being a statement of every circumstance connected with the detention of our countrymen.

A new edition of Bishop Earle's Microcosmography, or a Picture of the World discovered, is now in the press: to which an Appendix will be added. This curious volume was originally printed in 1628, and contains a variety of allusions, illustrative of the manners of our ancestors.

An edition of Mr. Enderbie's Cambria Triumphant, or Britain in its Perfect Lustre, is in the press, as an exact reprint, in folio, from the edition of 1661.

A new edition of Ben Johnson's Works, with additional notes and illustrations, by Mr. William Gifford, is in the press.

The author of *Nublia* is about to commence a new work, entitled the *Contemplatist*, a Number of which will be published every Saturday. It is meant to be a legitimate successor to the *Essayist*.

In the press, and speedily will be published in one volume 12mo. The History of Lincoln, with an Appendix, containing a List of the Members returned to serve in Parliament, as also of the Mayor and Sheriffs of the City.

## PHILOLOGY.

Mr. Molineux, author of an *Introduction to Byrom's shorthand, &c.* is preparing for the press a *select Orthographical Vocabulary*; containing such words as have been frequently misspelt by various writers: those words, of which the orthography is either uncertain or questionable; and such words as are not of very common application, and somewhat difficult to spell correctly: it will also include a numerous class of words not inserted in the latest editions of Dr. Johnson's *Dictionary*.

## POETRY.

The Rev. Samuel Esdale, of Surfleet, near Spalding in Lincolnshire, has nearly ready for publication a small volume, under the title of *Death, Judgment, Heaven and Hell*, a Poem, with other Pieces, being a second edition (with additions and emendations) of what he published last year. The profits of which, as before, will be appropriated for the benefit of the Charitable Fund, for the erection and support of a Lunatic Asylum in the City of Lincoln. Mr. Esdale has already paid twenty guineas towards the above Fund, on account of the first edition of his Poems.

## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

In the press, and speedily will be published, a work which is described as containing "a clear and full refutation of all Mr. Malthus's principles, proving, from infallible documents, a decrease of population, and shewing that the alarming high price of grain, for the last ten years, has not been owing to a deficiency, but to the artful policy and address of the land-owners; and that if this baneful system is persevered in, it must ultimately ruin the population and commerce of the country."

## THEOLOGY.

The first volume of the Theological Works of Mr. Archibald McLean, one of the Pastors of the Baptist Church, Edinburgh, which, from the unexpected demand, the proprietors were under the necessity of reprinting, is now finished, and ready for delivery. Volumes V. and VI., containing the Paraphrase and Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews, will be immediately put to press, and the subsequent volumes will be published as speedily as possible. The whole, when finished, will consist of eight or nine handsome duodecimo volumes. A new edition of his *Treatise on the Apostolic Commission* is also just published.

The Rev. H. H. Barber, of the British Museum, has just published a new edition of *Wyclif's Version* of the New Testament. Prefixed to this most ancient English Version of the New Testament, are *Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Wyclif*, and a historical Account of the Saxon and English Versions of the Scriptures previous to the xvth century; embellished with a Portrait.

A new edition of Dr. Lamont's *Sermons, on the most prevalent Vices*, is in the press, and will appear early in August.

The Rev. I. Spence, late assistant Curate of Spalding, in Lincolnshire, has, just upon the eve of publication, his "Farewell Sermon," on taking leave of that parish; it is an argumentative discourse on the leading points of doctrine in the Church. The references to the Bible, to our first reformers, to the Articles, the Homilies and the Church Liturgy, are very copious.

The Rev. M. Poulet, has nearly ready for the press, a Father's Reasons for being a Christian.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

Shortly will be published, dedicated, by permission, to Admiral John Hunter, late Governor in Chief of New South Wales, and its Dependencies, &c. &c.—The present Picture of New South Wales, with Four large engraved coloured Drawings, made on the Spot at Sydney, the Seat of Government; and a Plan of the Settlement from actual Survey, by Order of Government. Containing, among other interesting Matter and Detail, some new Discoveries in Natural History, with Suggestions for the further Improvement of the Colony. By D. D. Mann, many Years in several official Situations in the Colony. The whole intended as supplemental to Lieutenant-Governor Collins' and other Accounts, bringing them to the present Time.

## TRAVELS.

Travels and Adventures in Canada and the Indian Territories, between the years 1760 and 1766, by Alexander Henry, Esq. may be expected to appear in a short time.

## WORKS PUBLISHED.

## BIOGRAPHY.

A Supplement to the Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Hon. Henry Home, of Kames, consisting of additional matter illustrative of the State of Literature and Improvement in Scotland during the eighteenth century, and various corrections of the original work, 4to. 6s.—royal paper, 10s. 6d.

Anecdotes, &c. of Elizabeth Viscountess Mordaunt, commencing 1656, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Memoirs of William Paley, D. D. By G. W. Meadowley. The second edition, corrected and enlarged; to which is added, an Appendix, containing Extracts from Reports of his Lectures, &c. never before published, or little known to the public; ornamented with a richly engraved head of Dr. Paley, by Engleheart, from a Painting by Sir William Beechey. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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## BOTANY.

Principia Botanica; or, a Concise and Easy Introduction to the Sexual Botany of Linnaeus: containing the genera, their mode of growth, as tree, shrub, or herb; the known number of species to each genus; whence principally native; and the number indigenous to the British Isles: arranged in a tabular form, under each class and order; and digested alphabetically under several generic distinctions. Together with three Indexes: 1. of the Linnean genera accented, with the British names: 2. of such trivial names as were the genera of old authors: 3. of the British names, with the Linnean genera, to which are added the specific names. Also a Table of Vegetable Drugs, not in the Indexes. By Robert Waring Darwin; the third edition, corrected and enlarged, with many curious and useful additional notes. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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ANIMALS' FRIEND.

*Cruelty to Animals, illustrated in further Extracts from Pratt's "LOWER WORLD."*

As we have already professed ourselves the ANIMALS' FRIEND, not without hope that our frequent recurrence to this humanizing subject, may have contributed something towards the good end we had in view, we shall continue our efforts at every fair and just opportunity; one of which has certainly been brought close under our eye, and near to our affections, by the appearance of Mr. Pratt's new poem; of which we gave a very favourable, general account in our last number. But on philanthropic re-consideration of the important principle it labours to establish, we resume the subject; and, in the way of ILLUSTRATION shall add some occasional pages, to support and confirm the heart-appealing arguments; particularly as the bill on which the poem is grounded, is withdrawn only on account of the lateness of the session, and, as we are now assured by the noble framer of that bill, in his place, merely till it can be again brought forward with more effect. Indeed, we shall think it our bounden duty, in confirmation of our own principles, to keep the interesting theme in the public eye; convinced that the more the principle is diffused and contemplated, the more it will come home to "mens' business and bosoms."

On! who can paint the horror that prevails, Where Law controls not, and where Mercy fails? The waves, when wild they overflow their bound, Covering with wrecks the watery world around; The meteors, when they ride the catching air, And shake contagion from their blazing hair; The maniac whirlwinds, when oppos'd they rave; The ravenous earthquake—an enormous grave, Whose mouth capacious, by whole cities fed, In one dire moment swallowing quick and dead, Less fell than man, with passions unconfin'd, And soul debâs'd let loose upon his kind; His wit, his genius, then but more annoy, His godlike powers but engines to destroy; The fiercest monster that e'er roam'd the wood, Or lash'd the bellow less profuse of blood. No pen, no tongue, his cruelties can tell, On earth committing foulest deeds of hell!

We have a most vivid description of the power of man, to render evil for the good he receives in the general order of the world; where each created being is one link of that chain which connects all nature.

Man's direst foe in his own form we find, And human laws are made for human kind. Tooth still for tooth, and eye for eye, is giv'n, The prophet's judgment ratified by heav'n: But for yon tribes, in mingled mischief hurl'd, Whom the proud Reasoner calls the LOWER

WORLD!

Without whose aid, tho' reasoning pride dispute, Man still were less a monarch than the brute; Say, where for them, the solace or the cure, For wounds and wrongs too mighty to endure; Beings consign'd to man's peculiar care, O where for them the generous law—to spare? For them who half the cares of man relieve, In full return for all that man can give; Unequal commerce, and unequal gain, The tyrant's profit, and the vassal's pain.

Let those who feel too proud to own the goodness of their Creator in allowing them to use the strength of animals, examine their heart and conduct after reading this passage. To use the words of Young, "It seems as though an angel spoke."

The JUST, 'tis true, no advocate require, Or from the sage's force, or poet's fire; Ere that can point the moral, this the song, Nature has borne sublimer truths along; And these, quick ripen into generous deeds, Sure as the blossom to the bud succeeds. Such wing'd emotions mark the speed of heart, From the slow process of the noblest art, And yield a rapid and unborrowed charm, Steady as principle, as passion warm. Where these prevail, the offerings of the Nine, Tho' each should deck with incense Nature's shrine,

Are useless all—t'ough each unlock her store, To heap the pile till it could hold no more. Ah, no! the JUST are placed near Mercy's throne, And ask no laws, no counsels but their own.

But the dread *human* savage, still untam'd, Boast of the HIGHER WORLD, yet unreclaim'd: Oh! for a law that monster to enchain, Who boasts the *luxury* of giving pain! Who proudly keeps the trembling earth in awe, For him the LOWER WORLD demand a law.

Memory can never part with such sentiments while its power exists; and the truly human heart will beat to their truth.

Blasphemer cease! nor thus profane the law, Which Patriarch heard, and taught with pious awe; Nor thus misconstrue the command of Heav'n, In tend'rest MERCY, as in Wisdom giv'n; Formed was the Word, to serve thy brute and thee, From famine man, and brute from tyranny;

Yet gave to man the more endearing share,  
A master's, friend's, and guardian's generous care.  
God gave in trust, the rights of all the rest,  
To thee, his image on thy soul impress'd;  
Rights fix'd as thine, and since thou dar'st to hear,  
The dauntless Muse shall peal them in thine ear;  
Show to thine eye, what thou, perforce, shalt see,  
**THE DREAD ACCOUNT BETWIXT THY SLAVE  
AND THEE!**

In pious and strong language the bard holds conversation with the proud and contemptuous. The despiser of the creatures that nourish and provide for his every comfort and necessity, will derive conviction from the argument for humane treatment, of those which are placed under his dominion by a superior power. The argument continues and fails not a little in its firmness or its eloquence, to the concluding line of this first book: so impressive is the moral truth, that surely a cruel person must inwardly tremble at his deeds, and dread the prophecy of the bard. Like Felix he will shudder, and he may say, with Agrippa, "almost thou persuadest me to act like a humane Christian." By thy majestic verse thou hast shewn me my foul nature, and in future the slave shall know his master's crib for a kind home, and not earn his scanty portion in tears and pain. Would that such may be the reward of the friend to brutes, and that such language be not wasted in the air!

By nature fierce, at length subdued, and mild,  
To each kind office of a dutious child—  
Who, a dark Sire guides through the pressing  
throng,

See how yon TERRIER gently leads along  
The feeble Beggar, to his custom'd stand,  
With piteous tale, to woo the bounteous hand;  
In willing bonds, but master of the way,  
Ne'er leads that trusted friend, his charge, astray  
With slow, soft step, as conscious of his care,  
As if his own deep sorrows form'd the prayer—  
Should yielding Charity the scrip supply,  
Tho' hunger press'd, untouched the boon would  
lie;

Eyes to the blind, he notes the passing thief,  
And guards the good Samaritan's relief;  
A faithful steward, midst unbound'd power,  
Patient he waits the home-returning hour;  
Then, re-conducts his master to his shed,  
And grateful banquets on the coarsest bread.  
And were that cheerless shed, by Fortune plac'd,  
In the deep cavern, on the naked waste,  
The sport of every storm, unroof'd and bare,  
This faithful slave would find a palace there;  
Would feel the labours of his love o'erpaid,  
Near to his monarch master's pillow laid;  
**Unchang'd, by change of circumstance, or place:**  
**¶ SACRED LESSON TO A PROUDER RACE!**

But, Reasoner, say, are these thy gifts of art,  
Or, native graces of the canine heart?  
Say, does he owe this social change of state,  
To imitation of the fair and great?  
Copied from thee, and do his virtues rise  
From man's example of the Good and wise?  
If thou hast thus reclaim'd from savage strife,  
And made him thus a link of social life,  
Ask thy own soul—that every harshness knows—  
How oft his joys are follow'd by his woes;  
And, if like thee, this Slave could count his  
gains,  
Say, would his pleasures balance to his pains?

Behold those pains in varied forms display'd,  
Then reckon what the poor reclaim'd, has paid  
For all thy boasted patronage, to prove  
The proud distinction of thy vaunted love.  
Reckon those scars, which thy unkindness gave,  
A still-forgiving, still-insulted slave;  
Reckon that wanton gash, that mangled limb,  
From hateful vengeance this, and that from whim;  
Reckon that stunning stroke, which to the ground  
Brought thy true friend, to welter in his wound;  
Count too, the anguish of those sounding blows,  
And the deep stream, that blushes as it flows:  
From yon stak'd BULL, whom thy slip'd Dogs  
annoy,

Their mutual rage, their pangs, thy savage joy!  
A sport for demons in their central hell!—  
To force the combat terrible and fell,  
At which the direst of the fiends might start,  
Rouse the strong instinct of the mother's heart;  
The PARENTS' LOVE AND FEAR at once inflame,  
And swell to acts the Muse forbears to name;  
Forbears such guilty horrors to rehearse,  
Or stain with crimes so foul her sacred verse.  
Yet e'en this massacre, were life restor'd,  
The mangled servant, would forgive his Lord;  
His love would all thy cruelty survive,  
And by another piece-meal death, to please thee  
strive!

Wretch! could'st thou see him when thy  
useless breath  
At last shall give thee to the grasp of death,  
When, haply, thy sole mourner, fix'd he stands,  
Watches thy couch, and licks thy barbarous  
hands;  
Those hands that long have tried their force to  
prove,  
Thy heart was dead to pity, truth, and love.  
Ah! could'st thou view him, seem to look a  
prayer,  
Or heave the moan that seem'd to speak despair;  
Then follow sad thy body to the grave,  
There, each extremity of hunger brave;  
Nor quit the spot, till famine, fraud, or force,  
Drove him awhile to quit thy much-lov'd corpse;  
Soon to return—enamour'd of the spot—  
Thy savage nature, rage, and stripes forgot;

Could'st thou see this, perchance, one tear would start,  
One brief compunction stir thy stony heart ;  
Then might'st thou wish Ingratitude forgiv'n,  
And dread, that crime of hell, to show offended  
Heav'n !

The soft, tender, and yet strong description of the fidelity of dogs is most gratifying to every peruser, and the eye eagerly devours the pages, while the heart is delighted with the good that a dog can do, and man is saved from danger and famine, by the attachment of an animal and his patient docility. The remaining pages are full of beauty and truth.

Last of the injur'd, and accusing train,  
First to endure, and latest to complain ;  
Patient of wrong, the Ass appears in view,  
The lowest victim of the lowest crew.  
How, culprit, wilt thou here the charge refute ?  
How thy ways warrant to that hapless brute ?  
Were the whole life of that scorn'd beast offence,  
All reasoning on those ways were base pretence.  
Thou call'st him *stubbrown* ! hence that stunning stroke,

Given in a curse, and coupled with a joke.  
The Merciful ! whose Name thou dar'st disgrace,  
From Heaven has warn'd, to help the harmless race ;

Haſt thou forgot his own divine command,  
Towards the stray Ox, or Sheep, to stretch thy hand ?

Thy ready care and succour to bestow  
On the fall'n Ass, ev'n of an hated foe.

See how he labours with that Camel's load,  
Bends to the weight, and yet must feel the goad.  
Staggering he moves, at length too hardly press'd  
The tyrant's body added to the rest,  
He sinks to earth, where desolate he lies,  
Till by redoubling blows condemned to rise ;  
Resume the rugged path, nor dare to halt,  
And e'en his failing punish'd as a fault ;  
No pause allowed the "bruised reed" to heal,  
Say, when shall Mercy teach thy heart to feel ?  
Oh if one proud distinction be the tear,  
Ye who have ought of pity shed it here !  
Or, if sweet Mercy ne'er has call'd thee friend,  
Here, tyrant, might thy marble nature bend ;  
The smitten rock within thy breast might glow,  
And pour the unwonted stream of generous woe.

The feeling mind will sigh over this and the following pages. The muse may well pour forth her mournful strains over the ill-fated and ever abused Ass. Providence sent him for the assistance of man's labour ; the poor are, by his patient endurance, enabled to sustain their families ; the lame, indigent man, can enjoy the air, vend his articles of trade, and from the back of this *despised* creature sell his goods, and return to his home in comfort ;

he can eat his bread, but alas, his weary beast is turned adrift to seek his, although he bites the coarsest food that nature grows. The poor ought to have these lines written, as the Jews their code, on every wall of their houses. The ingratitude of man is a sin in all shapes, but he who starves and bruises the animal so appropriate, as it were, to his station, is monstrous indeed.

But now, if still resolv'd on vain dispute,  
View thy proud self, **UNAIDED BY THE BRUTE**  
Though, with thy eulogists\*, the Muse shall own,

That Nature plac'd thee on her loftiest throne ;  
To others partial, has in thee combin'd  
The happiest powers of body and of mind ;  
To beautus feature, form majestic giv'n,  
And the imperial eye that looks on Heav'n !  
Yet view thyself, reduced to Nature's plan,  
Unhelp'd, and unaccommodated man.  
Renounce awhile the animal **RECLAIM'D**,—  
Alas ! how falsely and how oft misnam'd ;—  
Change toils awhile, and yet retain command,  
At once the slave, and master of the hand ;  
Dismiss the drudging Steer, and labouring Horse ;  
Let nought but interest goad, and try thy force ;  
Place thee in wood, on mountain, or on plain,  
These rich in various food, and those in grain ,  
Grant, that the labours of the winter o'er,  
The earth gives promise of a plenteous store,  
That teeming nature shall to man afford  
Her tenfold offerings for his pamper'd board ;  
That genial sun and shower, without thy beast,  
Shall yield the summer and autumnal feast ;  
Grant that the favouring season, and the soil,  
Shall ask for seed-time a *diminish'd* toil ;  
Bereft of herds and flocks, the Dog, the Steed,  
Thou may'st another year provide for need ;  
May'st, yet a little, linger on thy lands,  
With the frail help of unassisted hands.

Let those who tread the worm under their feet, or suffer the animal to be tortured in bondage themselves, peruse these pages with a marked attention, and examine how far they merit the censure of the author's muse. If they can rise from the literary trial free from spot, and their hearts accuse them not, they will have a rich reward in this imperfect state ;—let conscience guide them in future, if they feel its sting. The state of man is dependent, in an enlightened existence, and the aid of animals is ever to be asked. The author has treated the serious argument with the wisdom of philosophy, clothed in harmonious verse. It is the best manner of instruction, without its severity.

\* Buffon, Linnaeus ; Pennant, Goldsmith, Gregory.

## DIDASCALIA.

## DRURY LANE THEATRE.

For the Act of Parliament authorizing the Re-building of this Theatre, by a Joint-Stock Company, see page 531 of the present number.

## COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

A new comedy, written as the prologue seemed to hint, by the veteran Cumberland, was performed at this theatre on Thursday, June 7, under the title of the *Widow's only Son*.

We shall not enter into the detail of the plot, conceiving, from some opposition it met with, that it is withdrawn only for the present; and we trust we shall again have an opportunity of witnessing next season its representation in an improved state; for, although neither the plot or incidents are so interesting as we could have wished, yet there was so much of that good stuff, called fine writing, (a rare article in the new productions of the day!) that it cannot fail of being read with satisfaction and delight in the closet, whenever its classic author chooses to make it public, at which period we shall recur to it.

The opposition to this piece first commenced at the expression of a reflection against Scotch preceptors, a sentiment, we candidly acknowledge, we did not expect from Mr. Cumberland; for we think such reflections as lead us to despise one another at home, merely from local situation, whether Irish, English, or Scotch, had better be avoided at all times, but especially at present; and we cordially agree with Miss Halford (Wallace, see page 413 of our present number), who, on treating on her choice of a Scotch subject, says, in her Preface, "the author cannot participate in a certain degree of jealousy, which seems to pervade the minds of the literary part of our countrymen towards their brethren of the North. Are they not our fellow-subjects, and should we not, therefore, exult with them in the eminent degree they hold on the scale of human importance? Surely, it is time to throw aside Macklin's malignant caricature, with the contempt it deserves; since common sense tells us, it is not 'by booing' that the Caledonians have obtained their very high character for military glory; it was not 'by booing' that Abercrombie won the battle of Alexandria; neither will the Scotch stoop, even to us in the contest of literary merit. Cold, taciturn, and deliberate as the Scot may seem, put a pen or a sword into his hand, and he shall strike fire with it."

Passing from national reflections, we take a pleasure in the opportunity of thanking Mr.

C. for a variety of sentiments which he happily expressed, and which fully convinced us, that he is still capable of continuing that style of writing for which he has been during half a century so justly celebrated. For the observations on the disgraceful and unmannerly custom of swearing, we are bound particularly to thank him; and we rejoice to say, they had, though momentarily, their effect upon that Stage, which has been made too often the means of perverting the morals of youth, instead of sending them away better than they came. The allusion to other times, when Collier fought against the depravity of the Stage, forcibly reminded us of the sentiments of that great moralist, Dr. Johnson, which we insert for the benefit of those depraved authors, who, though successful, are as much below Mr. Cumberland in good writing, as "Savvis to Hyperion." "When Collier published his Short View of the Immorality and Profanation of the English Stage, Congreve and Vanburgh attempted answers. Congreve, a very young man, elated with success, and impatient of censure, assumed an air of confidence and security.... But the cause of Congreve was not tenable; whatever glosses he might use for the defence or palliation of single passages, the general tenour and tendency of bad plays must always be condemned. It is acknowledged with universal conviction, that the perusal of Congreve's works will make no man better; and that their ultimate effect is to represent pleasure in alliance with vice, and to relax those obligations by which life ought to be regulated.".....

To instill into the minds of our fellow-citizens an ardent love of our native country, is what we are at all times forward to praise; we therefore cannot dismiss this article, without again expressing our satisfaction at the sentiments elicited in this play, concerning the encouragement given to *Italians*, not only to the detriment of our own country-folks, but even to the disgrace of some of our high-born *Dames* of fashion, who have not been content to encourage a set of foreign vagabonds at that Pest-House, yclept the *Italian Opera-House*, and at the Argyle-Rooms, but have even submitted to advertise the public to attend the concerts of these people at their private houses. This instance of degradation at the *Palaces of the British Nobility* we certainly were not prepared to expect; for Heaven's sake let us preserve our native manners—for they are our only support!—What true-born Englishman would have even dared to have uttered that *Italian manners* were protected in such places—reader, does not your blood boil, at the bare surmise?—we assure thee ours does—for we fear not the stiletto, and will speak out—What would Churchill have said, could he have

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witnessed what London has exhibited this season; he who wrote thus prophetically of 1810, of *Italy and Italians*?

Italy, nurse of ev'ry s'fer art,  
Who figning to refine, unmans the heart,  
Who lays the claims of Sense and Virtue waste,  
Who mars while s' e pretends to mend our Taste.

.....  
Souls without V gour, Bodies without Force,  
Hate without Cause, Revenge without Remorse,  
Dark, mean Revenge, Murder without Defence,  
Jealousy without Love, Sound without Sense,  
Mirth without Humour, without Wit Grimace,  
Faith without Reason, Gospel without Grace,  
Zeal without Knowledge, without Nature Art,  
Men without Manhood, Women without Heart,  
Half-Men, who, dry and pithless, are debarr'd  
From Man's best joys—no sooner made than  
marr'd—.....

These, and a thousand follies rank as these,  
A thousand faults, ten thousand Fools, who please  
Our pall'd and sickly taste, ten thousand Knaves,  
Who serve our Foes as *Spies*, and us as *Slaves*,  
*Who, by degrees, and, unperceiv'd, prepare*  
*Our Necks for Chains which they already wear*,  
Madly we entertain, at the expence  
Of Fame, of Virtue, Taste, and Common-Sense.

This subject, to speak in the current language of the times, requires a vast, a *thorough reform*—In the mean time, can any of our readers cease to be surprised that the spies of Buonaparte so well do their duty? Can any body wonder then that the Corsican should have used such language as the following?—

"I shall one day be master of England," said Buonaparte to M. de Markoff, when Russian ambassador at Paris: who replied, "Ay, indeed! I think that it is a harder task than you are aware of; for the English are not inclined to be easily subdued!"—"That may be, but I have no doubt that the time will come when I shall be able to shew you some morning the map of Europe, with the name of England, as an independent country, totally effaced from it, for I have my friends there already, believe me!"

LYCEUM.

English Opera with French Dancers.

In our last volume, page 96, in enumerating the new productions which had been brought forward in the course of the first season of this French and English establishment, we expressed a wish that next season should present something better.—How far the character and the credit of the managers have been improved by the first essay of this new season, we will now unfold.

On Tuesday, June 12, it being of all days of the year Whit-Tuesday, a day set apart, if not for wit, at least for mirth and jollity, a new opera was performed at this theatre, under the ejaculatory title of "*Oh! this Love!*" to which we are in duty bound to sigh out another ejaculation in melancholy unison, *Ay! and oh! this Opera!* for it verily hath excited both our pity and contempt, and almost banished all hope of amendment at this theatre.

"*Oh! this Love will undo us!*" says Shakespeare, from whence we suspect the ingenious author has taken his amatory title, and undone his reputation as a poet, if he had any—for we sincerely wish we could assure our readers that this opera was calculated either to give them a remedy for love, or even to chace away melancholy, were it only for some poor five minutes; but it is too flimsy for one and too dull for the other.—That our readers may not think we are either severe or ill-natured in our opinion, we shall treat them with specimens of the author's abilities, in which will be found, happily for them, his talent for humour and poetry united, to which his prose is perfectly at par. We will not further insult their understanding by detailing the plot, which consists of about half a dozen insipid lovers moving on and off the stage as awkwardly and alternately, as the countryman and woman move out of and into the hut of a Dutch barometer.—The piece has been attributed to Mr. Kenny; but we think the author of *THE WORLD*\* will not own it. This witless production was received with much disapprobation, and given out for second representation with general discontent; but the managers having resolved to play it, night after night, say in their bills, "that it was received with great applause, by a very brilliant audience."—This is certainly a biting piece of satire: but to obtain a proper judgment on the *brilliancy* of the understanding of such audiences, let the following suffice.

SONG.—*Mr. Knight.*

Of young Mr. Cœlebs you've heard,  
Who wouldn't be left in the lurch;  
So to lead the fond life he prefer'd,  
Of a spouse he must needs go in search.  
All the charms that could grace wedded life,  
He resolv'd in his lady should *shine, O;*  
But when I go in search of a Wife,  
Tis in search of a wife with the *rhino!*  
Tis then that I sigh,  
When the ready is nigh;  
Leer, ogle, and wink,  
When I hear the sweet chink,  
The sweet merry chink of the *rhino.*

\* Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 299.

If you havn't good cheer to inspire,  
What's Venus, the Loves, or the Graces;  
O! Cupid, without a good fire,  
*To warm all his little bare places?*  
If music the food be of love,  
I fancy 'tis music that *I know*,  
As all married gentlemen prove,  
With a wife that can jingle the *rhino*.  
Oh! then, let me sigh  
Where the ready is nigh, &c.

DUET.—*Mr. Dowton and Mr. Knight.*

*Daub.* If that little lady, Sir, you think to be  
rumpling,  
Give me leave to tell you, she's my own little  
dumpling.  
*Tornado.* And what of all that? Don't you know  
we're in *Italy*,  
Where all such affairs we contrive very prettily?  
*Daub.* But I, Sir, am English; and our way of  
thinking,  
At such naughty tricks don't allow of any  
winking.  
So, should you design—  
*Tornado.* Oh dear! nothing that's unfit;  
But just to crack a little joke, and sing *fa! de*  
*ral tit.*

Don't you see?

*Daub.* Yes, I see, *Fal de ral tit.**Tornado.* Just to crack a little joke, and sing *fa!*  
*de ral tit.*  
*Daub.* The devil take your joking, and your *fa!*  
*de ral tit.**Tornado.* And why about your English folks  
such airs and such graces,  
When you know they've peccadilloes, as in all  
other places?*Daub.* No, indeed, Sir; in England we have a  
*Society*For the Suppression of all *impropriety*.*Tornado.* But zounds, Sir, you'll never of  
moral be menders,

Unless, sword in hand, you attack all offenders.

*Daub.* Yet in Westminster-hall, now and then,  
you'll admit,To a very pretty tune we sing *fa! de ral tit.*

Don't you see?

*Tornado.* Yes, I see. *Fal de ral tit.**Both.* So I wish you good-morrow, with your *fa!*  
*de ral tit.*

Having exposed *Cupid's little bare places*,  
and done singing *fa! de ral tit* in Westmin-  
ster Hall, our author ambles in a different  
measure, and thus exhibits Charlotte and  
Werter, which if brilliant audiences can  
laugh at, it must surely be "at the folly instead  
of the wit," as the *Right Honorable* Richard  
Brinsley Sheridan explains the fact.

SONG.—*Mr. Dowton.*

Woeful was the reign  
Of a famous flirter  
That unhappy swain,  
Gentle Mr. Werter.  
Fiercely love inspir'd,  
Till it almost chok'd him;  
For when Cupid fir'd—

*Mrs. Charlotte smok'd him.*Lack-a-day, Heigho!  
Oh! poor Mr. Werter.

Said she, discreet and prim,  
Spare my situation,  
Lest you're sued for *Crim-*  
*Inal Conversation.*  
Damages are clear:  
Largely should they lay 'em:  
Much it would, I fear,  
Puzzle you to pay 'em.  
Lack-a-day, &c.

Danger he defied,  
Sw're he'd ne'er desert her;  
Blushing, she replied—  
Oh! fie,—Mr. Werter!  
Says he—you'll turn my head,  
Tell me what can save it—  
Dearest youth, she said—  
“ *Go to Bath and shave it.*”

Lack-a-day, &amp;c.

Then, without more fuss,  
He, to drive his pains out,  
With a blunderbuss,  
Goes and blows his brains out.  
Soon his case they prove,  
Future shame to curtain,  
Since he died for love,  
*Lunacy*, for certain—

Lack-a-day, Heigho!  
Oh! poor Mr. Werter!

We think we hear some wicked wit of a  
reader join in the burden of this last what-  
do-ye-call it, and chant,

“ Lack-a-day, Heigho!

“ Oh! Poor Mr. Kenny!

“ Thy genius is certainly *smoked*, so thou  
needest not *go to Bath to shave it*—com-  
pare thy *Wit* with Shakespeare's—

“ When a man's verses cannot be under-  
stood, and a man's good wit seconded with  
the forward child, Understanding, it strikes  
a man more dead than a great reckoning in a  
little room; truly, I would the gods had  
made thee poetical!”

• • • • •  
We could scarcely discover any thing com-  
mendable in the music; it was in general  
without spirit and effect.

HINDOO SUPERSTITION,  
WITH REMARKS ON THAT PEOPLE.

Mr. Editor,

If the annexed explanation of the nine stones at Devipatnam be worthy of insertion in your work, it may prove a curious and acceptable information to such of your readers who have been at or may pass by this celebrated spot:—these stones are stated to have been placed here, time out of mind, during Vishnoo's incarnation in the person of Rama; the stones were, originally, all of one size and form, and placed within a square of 20 feet, three in a row; they are about three feet high, and one in diameter, situated in the sea about 100 paces from the beach; the whole has much the appearance of decay from the injury of time, but three have materially suffered, having been broken at different and remarkable periods; more or less in different parts of the column. From the best information to be collected, it appears that the first which broke called *Shunderun*, (the moon), happened about 100 years ago; the second called *Bodden* (*Mercury*) in *Kéllaga Vershun*, 25 years ago, during Hyder's invasion and the remarkable famine; the third *Shurian* (*the Sun*) in *Somiah Vershun*, 16 or 17 years ago, at the deposition of the late *Said Pully*, the Rajah of this district, and the titular guardian of the sacred places in this quarter. The number of devotees and pilgrims that pass this spot on their route to *Ramiseram*, who pay adoration and make *pugee* to these stones is upwards of 20,000 annually, and the voluntary collections made, about 1,500 pagodas. This is divided into six shares, one of which goes to the Vishnoo Shiven and Ama, Coels (or Pagoda) of this place; the rest is divided between 30 Brahmins who officiate at the Stones; the proportion paid by individuals is from one pice to twenty pagodas, according to their different means; the greatest offerings that have been made were by the Rajahs of Travancore and Tanjore, who, it is said, at one time made a gift to the Pagodas and Brahmins in these parts, equal to their own weight in gold respectively.

It is asserted by one of the oldest and most intelligent and respectable of the Brahmins here, and he avouches for it, that since his time one of the fractured stones has grown half a foot, and this is corroborated by his Brahminical brethren.

At the new moons in the months of January and July, and at Sheevarathree in February, and at Gokoolastame in August, flocks of people from the most distant countries repair to this spot on their way to *Ramiseram*, to undergo these absolutions and ceremonies. The *Pugee* and offerings

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tendered to these stones have been particularly propitious to barren women, childless fathers, and those who were bent on great undertakings and long journeys.

Even European women of some celebrity have also, from either eccentricity, frolic or superstition, undergone the farce of these ceremonies and tendered their gifts at the shrine of these idols! While I remain on classic ground I may forward you other morsels of the antiquities in this quarter, which I hope may afford instruction and amusement to some of your readers; but I could wish, Mr. Editor, you would encourage some of the learned in the oriental languages to fill up some of your columns with translations of the beautiful and entertaining account of Rama's exploits against Rawanan, some of the extraordinary tales connected with the Hindoo Mythology, and versions of some of the powerful and original, native love songs—together with moral extracts from the Baugawatun Kokoohtu Shasters, and others from the Puranahs.

The morality contained in some of the above works would prove useful to science, and aid our further insight into the characters and manners of the natives. The scanty knowledge which Europeans have of the customs, habits and mythology of those they govern, is really astonishing; for, Mr. Editor, there is scarcely one out of one hundred of our countrymen (who have spent the greatest part of their lives in this country), who can if any the most simple questions be put to him on the above points, give even a tolerable reply; their ignorance must be still more glaring when they return to their native country.

I suppose, Mr. Editor, that a great deal of this defect proceeds from our contempt of the natives, from the craft of our head servants, whose interest it is to be the sole spokesman and Mentor, to keep their masters in perfect ignorance, and strangers to the natives; and finally from our own pride and vanity; for it is too perceptible that we treat the *natives* as a *scorpion* whose approach is a contamination; and our communications are merely *yes* or *no*—*do this*, or *that*; this haughty and disgusting conduct, is not only uncharitable, but must inspire the generality of the natives, who are debarred from close intercourse or a knowledge of the English character and manners, with a natural abhorrence against them, and a preference to the French customs and manners. This diversity of characters and manners between the two nations, is shockingly perceptible in the Mussulman and Hindoo; the former partaking much of the *John Bull*, and the latter of the *French Petit maître*. The delights of the Mussulmen, are to fill their bellies, and the pursuit of lucre by commerce; while

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the Hindoos for parsimony in their meals, and a profuse extravagance in the adornment of their persons are equally remarkable.

I am,  
Mr. Editor,  
Yours, &c.  
A SOJOURNER.

Devipatnam, 29th September, 1809.

*Account of the Nine Stones at Devipatnam, detailed by the Brahmins from the History of the Ramayen, or Ramaswamy's Exploits over the Giant Rawanan, the ancient Sovereign and Tyrant of Ceylon, Obtained 23d September, 1809.*

"Vishnoo, during his incarnation in the person of Ramaswamy on the earth, set out from Kistkindapoureputnam with all his suite, and his armies under Shukeereevan, to conquer Rawanan the Tyrant of Ceylon : when he reached Oopour, ten miles from Devipatnam, he there created *Pulliar* as an object of worship, and having made his *Pugee* (or religious ceremonies) to him, he came on to Devipatnam, where he paid his adorations to the Goddess *Amawaree*, and solicited her to cause a bridge to be made, to facilitate his conquest over Rawanan, then, taking leave of Amawaree, he came to the Sea Beach, where the nine Planets or *Novagrahams* approached him, of whom he asked the cause of their coming; they replied, "we are the Planets which were formerly in the heavens, we are now come to you, to represent, that there have been no sacred places of worship, or Coverums instituted to us on the Earth, we therefore beseech you to take us with your hands, and place us here as an object of worship;" — Ramaswamy took favor on their intreaties, and said, that it was perfectly true, what they stated, and then taking the nine Planets in his hands, he fixed them on the Beach, in the form of nine Stones, \* and made *Pugee* to them; after this ceremony, the Planets intreated *Rama* that since he instituted them as objects of sacred worship, and made *Pugee* to them himself : that he should ordain that all *Dayvidials* (or inferior Gods) men and others, who should make offerings, and perform their ablutions and ceremonies to them, should be *free from all evil destinies and misfortunes, and succeed in all their undertakings*. Whatever we shall now state, shall not fail of being performed. You shall henceforth overcome many things, shall conquer *Rawanan*, and be possessed again of your consort *Seta Davi*."

\* The nine stones are named after the Sun, Moon, and the Planets.

*The Ceremonies and Offerings that should be made to the Nine Stones or Nowah-bashtanun, but which are in most part now dispensed with, and restricted according to the means and inclination of the worshipping Individual, are as follows:—*

The Pilgrim should in strict conformity, prepare and tender nine double leaves and beetle nuts, nine cocoa-nuts, nine limes, nine pearls, nine of the different precious stones, a piece of new cloth, a bow and arrow of silver, nine pagodas, nine kinds of different grains and seven pebbles.—Thus prepared, the Pilgrim is conducted by the officiating Brahmin to the beach opposite the nine Stones, where he chants the Shaster repeated by the Pilgrims: the women standing and the men sitting.—The Pilgrim then lays down the bow and arrow, if without it, he draws the figure of it upon the sand with the finger, placing within it the piece of new cloth, some beetle and money, being a gift to the Brahmin; upon this the party make three prostrations towards the offerings, and then they advance into the Sea towards the nine Stones: if women, with their clothes knotted to those of the Brahmin or of their own husbands, within which is a piece of money; at this period, the seven pebbles are thrown into the sea, as a charm against an evil genius, who would otherwise deprive them of all the blessings to be derived; on the approach to the Stones, the offerings are separately tendered to each of the nine Stones, the Brahmin repeating the Shaster, taking up sea water and throwing it back with salutations, and the Pilgrims imitating him in the same acts,—a cocoa-nut is then broke together with a lime which is thrown to *Neptune*. Then the party undergo three ablutions and circuits round the stones, and the Brahmin repeating a third Shaster, now takes charge of the different gifts, while the party returns to the Beach. By those who have lost their parents, ceremonies are made to their memory, by pouring some oil, seeds, and water, over five or seven blades of twisted grass, and a knotted ring of it is then given to the party by the Brahmin, who receives in exchange more beetle and money. This being performed, the whole party repair to a small tank called Shuckrateranum, where after three more dippings, prostrations, and a final Shaster, the Pilgrims, if females, make over their wet clothes, with the money in the knot, to the Brahmin, when the whole ceremony ends.

\*\*\* What could be the *matter of fact* on which this fable, and these practices were founded? Was it some *astronomical* incident, or aspect of the heavens?

## HINDOO CONJUGAL DISLOYALTY AND ELOPEMENT.

NOT long ago, a case of seduction and elopement, occurred in a Hindoo family, in Calcutta, such as, though not uncommon in the brilliant and more enlightened society of Europe, is rather of unusual occurrence in the dull, insipid routine of Asiatic life, where the *fair sex* is regarded with inferior consideration, and secluded from the intercourse of general society. Sunkere, a blooming young woman, the wife of Ishan Dauss, was missed from home, early in the morning, and the domestics of the family being unable to give any satisfactory account of the lady, apprehensions were, in consequence, entertained for her safety. The fond, unsuspecting husband, readily supposed that she might have been drowned in the Hooghly, that she might have fallen into a well, or been devoured by an alligator. A sentiment of jealousy had never for a moment, harboured in his bosom, and the whispers of suspicion which had occasionally reached his ear, through the officiousness of friends, served only to increase his love and his confidence; and now, when the beloved object was unaccountably absent, his affection still continued to repress every suspicion of her infidelity.

The wife had no sooner been missed from home, than it was discovered that all her jewels and the valuable ornaments of her person were also gone. An inquiry was immediately set on foot; and it was ascertained, that early in the morning she had been seen going towards the house of a female confidante. Thither the husband with a party of friends proceeded with all possible dispatch—but they came too late, the fair fugitive, borne on the wings of love, had escaped some time before their arrival; and no certain information could be obtained respecting her movements. During the two following days, no account was received respecting her route or the place of her concealment, and the husband was left to lament his loss, under the aggravation of uncertainty and suspense. At length, some information was communicated by a young girl of the neighbourhood, who undertook to conduct the husband to the house where his wife was concealed. The party, as may be supposed, was ready in an instant to accompany the girl, who led them to the house of a Mussulmann where, according to her information, the wife was secreted. It did not appear however, that she was at that time concealed there, as on searching the house she could not be found; but as the Mussulmann, on the first appearance of the husband, ran off, and some other circumstances strengthened the suspicion of his

being concerned in the elopement, Ishan Dauss applied to the Tannah, where, on an examination of the suspected parties, it was clearly ascertained, that three women of the neighbourhood, the above Mussulmann and a wealthy Hindoo Sircar, were accessories to the seduction and elopement. Three of the parties have been apprehended and confined. No information has yet transpired to lead to the place where the woman is concealed, a discovery that now, as her elopement was a voluntary act, could answer no other purpose than to recover the jewels and ornaments, that she carried off. Sunkere is represented as a perfect beauty according to the Hindoo taste. It is conjectured that some native of more weight and opulence, than any of those who have yet appeared as parties in the case, was the prime instigator of the seduction and elopement.

This instance of conjugal infidelity has been made much more public than usual among the Hindoos. Whether similar cases among them, are so uncommon as some are disposed to believe, we much doubt; but if their occurrence is not rare, the knowledge of them is, in general, very prudently concealed as much as possible. The propensity of giving currency to the scandal, or of seeking redress in courts of law for such domestic calamities, is utterly repugnant to the practice of the Hindoos.

In our third Volume, p. 135, may be seen an article, derived from most authentic sources of information, on the subject of the domestic manners of the Hindoos; the state of honour, affection, and connubial attachment among that people; with the causes which lead to more frequent instances of infidelity than have been supposed by Europeans, with the reasons that induce the parties concerned to maintain a silence and secrecy, the result of policy and dissimulation. To that paper we refer, as perfectly analogous to the present instance, while it is also supported by it. The remarks of the eminent writer of that article, supersede any that we might feel ourselves inclined to make.

## HUNTINGS IN INDIA: SPIRITED AND DANGEROUS EXPLOITS.

WE lately gave particulars of the principles, the courage, and the exploits, of Paul\* the hunter in India, to whom several districts of the country in his neighbourhood were under great obligations for deliverance from

\* Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 1155.

the ferocity of those wild animals, which forsaking their native and secluded haunts, ventured to re-assert their dominion over the plains reduced to cultivation by the labours of man. It was our intention to have availed ourselves of further particulars from the splendid and entertaining work of Capt. Williamson, "The Sports of the East :" in which we meet with a variety of information new to European sportsmen, and not unworthy of the notice of naturalists. That intention is postponed for the present, in favour of accounts received by a late arrival from India, which shew that notwithstanding the increased population of the British provinces in the East, the superiority conferred by the use of fire-arms, and the establishment of our military posts, there is still ample room for the exercise of prowess in the chace, and for the display of that daring spirit which distinguishes our countrymen. While it manifests itself in exploits that contribute to the security of the country, and to the welfare of the natives, it is certain of applause : that it is not unattended by danger, the following narratives evince.

#### ELEPHANT HUNT.

For the following authentic particulars of a late adventurous excursion from Hazaree Baug, in pursuit of two wild elephants, we are indebted to the pen of a correspondent :

" On the 24th instant, at midnight, information was received that two wild elephants of an uncommon size had made their appearance within a few hundred yards of the cantonments, and close to a village, the inhabitants of which were in the greatest alarm. No time was lost, in dispatching all the public and private elephants at the station in pursuit of them ; but, at day-break on the 25th, advice was brought, that their very superior size and apparent fierceness had rendered all attempts for seizing them, unavailing, and that the most experienced driver we had was dangerously hurt ; the elephant on which he rode having been struck to the ground by one of the wild ones, which, with its companion, had afterwards retreated to a sugar-cane plantation, adjoining to the village of Juddesopore. The guns were then immediately ordered to this place. But it being desirable, in the first instance, to try every means of catching the elephants, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood were assembled, with the assistance of Rajah —— Sing, and deep pits were prepared, on the edge of the field of sugar-canes,

in which our elephants and people with the utmost difficulty contrived to retain these animals during the day. When the pits were reported ready, we repaired to the spot ; and they were with much dexterity driven into them ; but unfortunately one of the two did not prove sufficiently deep ; and the elephant, which escaped from it, was seen, in the presence of many witnesses, to assist his companion with his trunk, to extricate himself.—Both were however, with much exertion, brought back to the sugar-cane field, and no particular symptoms of vice or fierceness having appeared in the course of the day, it was thought advisable to make another trial to catch them.

" The Bildars therefore were set to work, to deepen the old pits, and prepare new pits against day-break, when it was proposed to make the final attempt. At four o'clock in the morning, however, they burst through all the guards, and making for a village at about three miles distance, entered it with so much rapidity, that the horsemen, who galloped in front of them, had not time to apprise every inhabitant of his danger ; and it is lamentable to add, that one poor man was torn limb from limb, a child trodden to death, and two females wounded. The destruction of these elephants, now became absolutely necessary ; and, as they shewed no inclination to quit the large village where the mischief was done, we gained time to bring up the four-pounders, from which they soon received several round shot, and abundance of grape, each. The largest of the two was brought to the ground, by a round shot in the head ; but, after remaining there for a quarter of an hour apparently lifeless, he got up again as vigorous as ever. The desperation of both at this period exceeded all description. They made repeated charges of neat at hundred yards at the guns ; and had it not been for the uncommon steadiness and bravery of the artillermen, who more than once turned them off, by shots in the head and body, when within a few paces of them, many dreadful casualties must have occurred. We were now obliged to desist, by want of ammunition, and before a fresh supply could be obtained, the elephants quitted the village, and, though streaming with blood from an hundred wounds, proceeded with inconceivable rapidity towards Hazaree Baug. They were at length brought up by the horsemen and our elephants, when within a very short distance of a crowded bazar ; and ultimately, after many renewals of the most formidable, and ferocious attacks upon the guns, they gave up the contest with their lives.

" Nineteen four-pound shot have already been taken out of their bodies, and eight or ten more, it is supposed, will yet be found."

## BEAR HUNTING.

*Camp near Putgungah, 6th April, 1809.*  
 Yesterday, a party, consisting of the gallant remnants of the hog-hunting club, now styled the lads of the *purple and yellow*, assembled with a few well-bred dogs, near the famous Chunduh Singh's Tope; and after beating about for a quarter of an hour, a fox was un-kennelled in fine style. He took off direct for the Putody Jungle, and on entering it, the leading dog, (one of the Persian breed) was seized by an amazingly large bear; the party immediately agreed to procure spears, that they might afford another instance of their former daring recreations. On receiving the spears, the party entered the jungle, and discovered the bear in fierce combat with his weak antagonist; but the hunt, led on by its staunch supporter, (whose name we are not at liberty to mention) mounted on his favourite horse "*Invincible*," obliged the animal to desist from the unequal conflict: taking a southern direction towards the Numduh Churron hills, he was brought to bay. The emulation of the hunt now appeared in its strongest colours, each member striving for the mortal blood: Bruin, however, grasping that famous horse "*Diddler*" round the neck, brought him to the ground, and it was for some time a matter of doubt whether he would not then attack the rider, but making off to the village of Durdotty, he took his course across the Nerooruh plains, and entering the jungle of the same name, was brought a second time to bay: one of the members who had lately joined the club, was now attacked in the most furious manner, and dismounted. It now became a point of honour to rescue the young pupil of Nimrod, and the bear received the first spear, which was attempted to be repeated by many of the hunt, who experienced the same disaster as him whom they were endeavouring to rescue.

The old members, fired at being thus foiled, came to the determination of dismounting, as only *two* horses in the field would now approach, and charging their spears breast-high rushed on to the attack, and were received with the greatest intrepidity: the spear of one of the members unfortunately snapping, he was torn in a most shocking manner; but the bear was soon dispatched by the remainder of the hunt.

After procuring a Charpoy from the neighbouring village of Cossuderpore, to carry home the young, but unfortunate member, (who, we are happy to say, is now nearly recovered) the party proceeded to the measurement of Bruin, which exceeded anything of the kind ever heard of. His height was 3 feet 2 inches—length 6 feet 5 inches: the skin (which is not common) was of a jet black, and the claws, including the curve, 5 inches long.

From a reference to the actual distance by a survey from Putody to Nerooruh, the party were surprised to find they must have gone over nearly 11 eoss of ground; but the eagerness with which the hunt was continued, in some measure accounts for the astonishment of the party on becoming acquainted with the length of their chace.

## TYGER HUNTING.

A singular instance of intrepidity took place at Agoada, near Goa, on Tuesday, March 21, 1809. Early in the morning a report was received at the cantonments, that a large cheetur (tyger) had been seen on rocks near the sea. About 9 o'clock, number of officers and men assembled at the spot where it was said to have been seen: when after some search the animal was discovered to be in the recess of an immense rock; dogs were sent in, in the hopes of starting him, but without effect, they having returned with several wounds.

Lieut. Evan Davies, of the 7th regiment, attempted to enter the den, but was obliged to return, finding the passage extremely narrow and dark. He however, attempted it a second time, with a pick-axe in his hand, with which he removed some obstructions that were in his way. Having proceeded a few yards, he heard a noise which he conceived to be that of the animal in question. He then returned, and communicated the same to Lieut. Thew of the artillery, who also went in the same distance, and was of a similar opinion. What course to pursue was doubtful; some proposed blowing up the rock, others smoking him out. At length a port-fire was tied to the end of a bamboo, and introduced into a small crevice which led towards the den. Lieut. Davies went on his hands and knees, down the narrow passage which led to it, (which he accomplished with imminent danger to himself) and by the light he was enabled to discover the animal; having returned, he said that he could kill him with a pistol, which being procured, he entered again and fired, but without success, owing to the awkward situation he was then placed in, with his left hand only at liberty. He then obtained a musket and bayonet and wounded him in the loins, but was obliged to retreat as quick as the narrow passage would allow, the tyger having forced the musket back towards the mouth of the den. He, lastly, procured a rifle, with which he again forced his way into the place, and taking a deliberate aim at his head, fired, and put an end to his existence.

Another difficulty still presented itself; how to get him out required some consideration. Ropes were procured, but every attempt to reach him proved fruitless, till Lieut. D. with a pickaxe in his hand cut his way into the

den, and got sufficiently near to fasten a strong rope round his neck, by which means he was dragged out, to the no small satisfaction of a numerous crowd of anxious spectators. He measured 7½ feet from the nose to the tail.

#### PROBABLE SAFETY OF MR. MUNGO PARKE.

By vessels arrived from Goree and Sierra Leone, we are enabled to state, that so late as the month of March last, considerable hopes were entertained that Mr. Mungo Parke, so often reported to have lost his life, was not dead. For the information of that Gentleman's numerous friends, we can now state, that the ship *Favorite*, of London, Captain Truman, is arrived at Plymouth from Goree. Previous to the departure of that vessel, information had been received at Senegal, by a native of the Mandingo country, who accompanied Mr. Parke as far into the interior as Sego and Sansanding, that he was alive in the month of January. Col. Maxwell, the Governor of Senegal, had, in consequence of this information, directed that a decked boat should immediately be fitted out to proceed up the River Senegal, for the purpose of giving assistance to Mr. Parke in his indefatigable exertions in exploring the Continent of Africa. This account is further corroborated by a letter, dated in March last, received by a vessel from Sierra Leone, from Dr. Douglas, who writes as follows:—

March 3, 1810.

“ SIR,

“ Permit me to lay before you some information respecting Mr. Mungo Parke, which I was favoured with from an intelligent Mahomedan, whom I met at Goree, and who acted as guide to Mr. Parke, from the time of his landing on the Continent of Africa, till his embarkation on the Niger.—He states, that the King of Sego had shewn much favour to Mr. Parke, and that the report of his being assassinated there was untrue: he had passed on far along the Niger without any molestation whatever from the natives; his only fears were from the Moors. My informant could not recollect the date of his embarkation on the Niger, but thinks it must be a little more than three years ago. Mr. Parke had taken four months provisions for himself, and two of his followers, in order to carry him to the Eastward; and it was said, he meant to go as far as the Red Sea.

“ Some travellers, who had fallen in with this guide, informed him, that, about two or three months subsequent to Mr. Parke's embarkation, he had been severely scorched in the breast, by the bursting of his gun, while firing at some birds; that he had passed Tombuctoo in the night by water, and was pursuing a path to the left of the Moors; by which means he had so far escaped them.”

#### PLANTS.

#### PROPAGATION OF USEFUL PLANTS, IN DISTANT COUNTRIES.

[From this communication we also learn what support is derived from these plantations, &c. in India; together with the nature of these plants; and we have especially in view the advantages of our West-India Islands, and the means of increasing that variety of vegetable food cultivated in them, which we recommended on a former occasion.] Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 466. 1139. *et al.*

The question as to the origin of vegetables found in islands, far remote from any shore, and indeed, those found in considerable continents, also, distant from where they are indigenous, is among the most perplexing that embarrass natural history. To suppose that *all*, without exception, have been brought by currents through the trackless paths of the ocean, is to attribute to some of them powers of resisting the effect of long continued soaking in sea water, which they are not now found to possess. To attribute the conveyance of them to birds, either as parts of their food, or by means of their excrement, is to take refuge in an hypothesis, for want of a better. We almost incline to infer, that man in former days, as at present, traversed the immensities of the ocean by means then familiar to the sons of science, and that to the labours of generations whose memorials have long since perished with them, we are indebted for the existence of plants and animals, which, most certainly are not *eternal* as to their parentage, whatever some sects of philosophers have wisely or wildly imagined. Is it the *exclusive* honour of the present age, that benevolence has extended her bounty from climate to climate, from pole to pole? Is it the peculiar glory of our country and of our king, that almost directly as a newly discovered island, or newly acquired province, has offered the means of enriching some distant spot with valuable esculents, an opportunity has been found, or made, to introduce the blessing? Anson in his justly celebrated voyage, sowed the pulse, and herbs of Europe on the island of Juan Fernandes. The bread fruit tree of Otaheite has been transported in a vessel fitted out on purpose, to the West Indies; and the spices of the Moluccas now grow with vigour and luxuriance, on the islands of South America. Such and similar, are the public efforts of Britain; but the plans and exertions of individuals of our nation, are equally honourable; and though less notorious, are more constant. Among these the following attempt to introduce into St. He-

lena, a further supply of vegetable food, is justly entitled to distinction ; and we record it with pleasure ; while we also indulge the patriotic persuasion, that when future ages shall enquire to whom they are indebted for the possession of such or such benefits, they will be able to trace from authentic memoranda, that they derived them from the labours of the intelligent in the eighteenth or nineteenth century, and from the national benevolence of the islands and countries forming the British empire.

*Extract from a letter addressed to the late Dr. Anderson, at Madras, (but which came to hand after his death\*), from Governor Beatson, at St. Helena, dated June 7, 1809.....*

You know that we enjoy the finest climate in the world—our soil is in many places excellent—and of great depth—neither hurricanes nor storms ever disturb our plantations ; and I therefore am decidedly of opinion that whatever the Isles of France and Bourbon produce, would unquestionably grow here.

Vegetation is unceasing—three crops of potatoes in the year can be raised from the same spot of land—my wheat, barley, and oats succeeded well. From the barley, after yielding a good crop of grain and straw in four months, I had two after-cuttings from the same roots—all in the short space of seven months. After this—who can justly say that the introduction of corn would defeat one of the principal intentions of possessing the island, which is, to raise a large stock of cattle for the supply of ships, &c. Such ideas are very erroneous—I entertain a totally different opinion and could find no difficulty in proving, that its introduction would be the very best means of increasing our cattle and other live stock ..... My principal object being to raise whatever is best adapted to increase the food for man and beast—I have to request that you will send me seeds—roots—and plants—or trees, of all sorts from India as you may judge to be conducive to this desirable object. ..... We have introduced the plough, and shall soon have fourteen at work. I have begun to embank some wide and extensive ravines—for the purpose of retaining water, which is absolutely necessary in cultivation. I am, &c.

ALEXANDER BEATSON.

*Extracts from the answer of Dr. Berry at Madras, to the Governor's request.*

A great part of Dr. Anderson's garden has been laid out in Nopal plantations for the supply of the navy, in whose preservation from disease he felt himself deeply interested.

\* Compare Panorama, p. 305, present volume, for Memoirs of Dr. A.

These plantations will now I am afraid, be lost : as his garden and grounds are too extensive to be kept up by any individual here, they must probably be divided, by which, all he had been so anxious to establish for the public welfare will suffer. It is a great misfortune when such consequences are added to the public loss sustained by the death of such a man ; and they can only be obviated by a garden on a government establishment, to which permanency would be attached, and acquisitions gained and preserved.

*The following are some of the principal vegetables supposed to be best adapted to the Island of St. Helena : sent by Dr. Berry.*

Date seed (*Phoenix Dactylifera*) in two parcels, one from Arabian fruit, the other the growth of this place from trees reared from Arabian seed. This tree I think will grow well at St. Helena, the seed being first sown in beds, and the young plants removed at a favourable season, when no farther care may be required, as neither the goats nor cattle will likely touch it. Its growth will be slow but certain, being very hardy, and the fruit with you may be good from your higher latitude, especially if planted in your coolest situations.

Palmyra seed (*Borassus flabelliformis*) which should be sown in beds, and transplanted to situations perhaps exposed to the sea, and low, being a native of low latitudes and chiefly the sea shore ; the seeds of this tree in a vegetating state are eat as vams by the natives, the fruit is eat and the timber is useful. This tree is also slow of growth and hardy ; though it may not grow so well with you as the date—if it should thrive, as a stately palm, it may tend to attract moisture from passing clouds and thus aid in diminishing the evils of drought ; for, to the naked heated surface of St. Helena, or the want of trees to cause coolness and condensation of vapours, is attributed the distress that is occasionally so severely felt there from drought, and in the publication of an anonymous writer descriptive of St. Helena, that appeared in 1805, this is particularly noticed, and a variety of trees from this country, that would be of utility, are mentioned.

Bastard Cedar seed taken out of the Cone (*Podocarpus Guazuma*) these should be sown in beds and reared in situations sheltered from strong winds, where there is some depth of soil—it will require to be defended from goats and cattle till it attains height, it is of quick growth and hardy, and will be found a valuable acquisition in rearing cattle, both the leaf and seed being excellent fodder ; the seed particularly, which is produced in great abundance ; the wood also is considerably valued in the West Indies as affording

staves for casks. All these qualifications are fully detailed in Dr. Anderson's correspondence: this tree is now in abundance in many parts of the peninsula by his exertions, who deemed it a valuable acquisition even to this country; it was reared here from seed sent from Jamaica.

Seed of the Caryota Urens—a palm of the mountains of the interior, and therefore likely to thrive at St. Helena: it is useful in affording a great quantity of rich toddy from its flowering stem, from which sugar may be made; as a hardy elevated palm, it may also be of use in tending to diminish drought.

Seed of the gum arabic tree (*Mimosa Nilotica*) this may probably be your gum tree, which grows so well in the island, if not, it will be an acquisition, as its young branches are food for cattle here in dry weather as well as the seed: it will grow where your gum trees thrive.

Guinea grass seed (*Panicum Polygamum*) which if sown in beds and transplanted to favourable situations may soon maintain itself and afford you most excellent fodder for cattle. The introduction of this grass at Jamaica many years ago, by Sir Archibald Campbell, who also introduced it here, was productive of the very best consequences, in establishing abundant food for cattle in mountains where only coarse useless grass grew before, and this may be the case at St. Helena. It will probably thrive where the coarse indigenous grasses are most luxuriant.

The following are the principal cultivated seeds of this country called dry grains, which are the food of man, and their straw the support of cattle, in extensive countries of Hindostan. I am induced to send you these as they may be productive in situations where the culture of grain has not yet been attempted, increasing thus your supply without encroaching on your best watered ground for European grains or other produce deemed essential, and that may be cultivated during your greatest droughts.

1st.—Junnaloo or Cholum (*Holcus Sorgum*), a valuable grain, the principal food of the countries to the northward of the Kistna river; and the stem is the most nourishing fodder, greedily devoured by both horses and cattle.

2d.—Comboo—(*Holcus Spicatus*) this is much cultivated, and the food of the poor people in many parts of this country.

3d.—Natchinnee or Raggee (*Cynosurus Corocanus*), this is also much cultivated, and is a principal part of the food of the inhabitants of Mysore.

4th.—Tenei (*Panicum Italicum*), this is also a good grain, it requires however more moisture of watering than the foregoing.

5th.—Samai Pilloo (*Panicum Meliaceum*). This is also cultivated for food, and is ge-

nerally a very productive crop on a small space.

If these grains thrive, they will add much to your stock of food for the inhabitants, as well as to the means of supporting a number of cattle; for the success you have had with barley pointedly shews, that the produce from cultivated grain, for both man and beast, is infinitely greater even for cattle, than if the ground had remained in grass as pasture. The greater variety of grains therefore that can be reared in the different elevations of St. Helena, the more the number of cattle may be increased, and the inhabitants likewise supported by the produce of their own island; but to do this, more labourers would be required than now probably devote themselves to agriculture.

#### COURSE OF CURRENTS.

In several places of our work we have noticed the set of the tides, and the courses of the currents, by which intelligence, &c. has been conveyed; [Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 364.] to those we desire to add the following, which we copy from a Dublin newspaper, as it contributes some additional information on a subject not unworthy the investigation of geologists and geographers, as well as of nautical theorists.

"It may be recollected that about two months ago, a homeward-bound Indianaman bringing dispatches, and those too of some importance, as they related to the insurrection among the Company's East-Indian troops, was met by a French privateer in the chops of the Channel. The Indianaman, doubtful of encountering the enemy's force, threw overboard the dispatches, taking the usual precautions to sink the box which contained them. By what means the box became liberated from the weights which were tied to it, to sink it, it is now very difficult to ascertain; but certain it is, that the box floated, and about a fortnight ago was cast ashore near Castlehaven, in the county of Cork, where it was taken possession of by a very respectable gentleman in that neighbourhood. This circumstance, may lead to some discovery, as to the courses of currents and tides, from Scilly to Cape Clear, not many miles from which latter place, after so long a drift, this box had been thrown on shore."

A series of authentic notices on this subject, would not only gratify the laudable curiosity of the intelligent, but would prove useful to a country, the ships and fleets of which are at all seasons exposed to the ocean. It is thought, that inattention to this particular, the currents, costs Britain annually many vessels, both commercial and warlike.

## OBSERVATIONS ON SARDINIA.

## No. III.

The blessings of civil liberty and public peace were at last restored throughout the island, by the happy success which attended the embassy of the archbishop of Cagliari to Rome. The Pope strenuously supported the demands of the Sardinians, and after an impartial and clear investigation of the causes which had agitated the public mind, the king, by an act dated on the 8th of June, 1790, decreed for himself and his successors, first, a general pardon; secondly, a convocation of the states every ten years, under the presidency of the viceroy; thirdly, the ratification of all laws, customs and privileges; fourthly, the nomination to bishoprics in favour of natives; fifthly, the exclusive privilege of nominating Sardinians to places under government; his majesty reserving to himself the uncontrolled appointment of a viceroy; and lastly, the establishment of a national militia, as well as the organization of the council of state.

Victor Amadeus did not, however, live to enjoy the fruits of his new regulations; he died in October 1790: and his son and successor was soon doomed to feel the horrors of that tremendous convulsion which has plunged Europe into despotism. The French seized Piedmont in 1798, and the king having solemnly renounced his continental possessions, retired to Sardinia in 1799 with all his family. His arrival, which might have proved a glorious epoch in the annals of the island, unfortunately became a period of general discord. The intrigues of the Piedmontese and of the Feudatories of the kingdom, soon worked on his inexperienced mind, and he began by protesting against the convention at Turin made with General Joubert, which was notified to his allies. And notwithstanding the solemn engagement he was under, of shutting the ports of Sardinia against the English, yet free ingress was permitted to Mahon privateers, and the English fleet was supplied with provisions.

The internal government became no less fatal to the general interest. The feudal lords were supported in their oppressive rights; all the old vexatious imposts were increased; the funds of different establishments became exhausted, and Sardinia was involved in all the abuses of former periods. During the campaign of the Russians in Italy, the king entertained a faint hope of being restored to his dominions, and had proceeded as far as Leghorn; but finding himself unsupported by his allies, he retired to Italy. Two of his brothers remained in the island, one as viceroy of Cagliari, and the other as governor of Sassari. In 1802 the king resigned his crown and dominions to his brother Victor.

We proceed to a few details respecting the commerce of the island. But it would be difficult to calculate the amount of produce exported duty free, as well as of those articles on the king's account, and the smuggling with Corsica, Italy, and Provence. The amount of exports is estimated at 8,738,445 Piedmontese livres.\* Sardinia being necessarily an agricultural country, and its actual population being too thin to admit of half of its vast territory being brought into culture, it is not surprising that the manufactures should supply only the commonest cloths. Consequently the natives are obliged to import fine cloths, woollens, &c. however, as the value of these cannot amount to more than two millions of livres, we find that there remains a balance of above six millions and a half in favour of the country. This may be considered as a solid and permanent benefit, because the source from which it flows, that is to say, the territorial produce, far from being exposed to diminution or exhaustion, must increase, by the wisdom and activity of a well organised government.

The royal domains consist of confiscated property which once belonged to noblemen of Pisa, Genoa, and Sardinia, and the revenues may be taken at 1,412,552 livres. The annual expence of keeping up the watch-towers around the island, amounts to twenty-four thousand crowns, which sum is raised by duties on the exportation of cheese, wool, hides and skins; but since the establishment of royalty in Sardinia, the whole of the king's revenues have been increased almost one third.

Sardinia possesses a prodigious number of laws and ordinances written in the old Castilian tongue. The *local chart*, as it is termed, is written in the ancient Sardinian language; it was drawn up by Eleonora, a female judge, while Sardinia was under the Spanish government, and is considered as the fundamental law of the land. From it we extract three curious articles.

Chap. xxi. We will and ordain that, if any man carries off, by force, a married woman, or any other woman betrothed, or forcibly marries a virgin, he shall be condemned to lose one of his feet.

Chap. xxii. We ordain that, if a man enters, by violence, into the house of any married woman, and commits a rape, or not, he shall be tried, and shall lose a whole ear if condemned.

Chap. xxiii. We will and ordain that, if any man lives publicly with a married woman, or detains her and has connection with her, against the will of the husband, at the request of the latter he shall be tried, and shall have a whole ear cut off.

\* A livre is equal to a shilling sterling.

**THE OUTCRY OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE  
CONTINENT ON THE DESTRUCTION OF ITS  
COMMERCE.**

The following Memoir, translated from the German, has been clandestinely distributed all over Germany. It caused so considerable a sensation on the Continent, that the Hamburg Courier offered a reward of 600 dollars for the discovery of the Author and the Printer, and set a fine of 300 on any one found to have it in his possession.

*To all the Princes of the Continent.*

Landholders, sovereigns, fathers of the people: May it please you to listen to the cries of your people under the universal interdiction and oppression of their Commerce: how just and important their appeals are, is distinctly shewn by the picture of the sad condition to which they are reduced.

On summing up at the end of every year, we find by this war against our Commerce, that we get poorer and poorer, while England flourishes, and meets with none of the obstacles which oppress us and our lands, and finds out year after year, new channels for its productions, and new sources, for the payment of its war-taxes, precisely as France did in 1793 and 1796; when their lands were never so productive or so well cultivated, at the moment that all their ports were blockaded up, and the import of foreign corn was cut off, and it was intended to reduce them to starvation. At this moment England draws corn from America, Sicily, and Barbary, over and above from its own lands, whose produce is daily improving, and more perfect, and let at higher rents, particularly in Wales and Scotland. She also exports so much, that she no longer distils her spirits from barley, but from sugar, by which the price of that article is not suffered to fall too low, and ruin the West-India planters. England imports wine, not only from Portugal, but from Madeira, the Canary Islands, the Cape, Sardinia, Sicily, Spain, Greece, and from France indirectly by a thousand channels. South America furnishes her with skins, and North America with timber. She gets iron and copper from India and Peru, and her own mines; and when she shall have drained her bogs in Ireland, on which she is industriously employed, she will get abundance of necessaries from thence, which now supplies her with linen and with thread. England can well bear the privation of Russian tallow by a substitute of train-oil that is cleansed of its offensive stench, and purified by an ingenious use of inflammable gas. She knows how also to extract from stone-coal, tar and pitch, and to procure glue from

fishes, and to make her own isinglass to fine her liquors.

England can also prepare her own silks so as to put them in competition with those from India and China, just as she does with her own woollen manufactures, that are her staple commodity. What Great Britain loses by the shutting up of the ports of Europe with respect to the exports of her own produce is but little, when we consider the increased demand for British wares in the East Indies, and North and South America.

In short, it is clear from accounts to be depended on of various writers, from the reports of impartial travellers, and the confessions of those best qualified to judge of the subject, that the industry, commerce, state, revenue, and credit of England has of late years suffered no depression, but, on the contrary, has risen still higher; and that good faith, choice of condition, and happy domestic ease, reign in all classes. From all these we infer, as a consequence, that England will maintain itself even in the present state of things at least 50 years, if not to a far more distant period. How great then must be the alarming evil that the Continent has to suffer, whose ports are closed, and whose ships, the prey of pirates, are of no use for the exchange of its commodities, which is indispensable for the existence of its inhabitants in various directions, where transport by land carriage is impracticable! And while we can export and import nothing, France and Italy subsist by the sale of their wines, oil, and silks, and such like; Holland, by exports of corn, flax, wood, iron and tallow; while the excess of the wares of this country accumulates in its magazines, wasting and deteriorating, without any power of exchanging them for articles of indispensable necessity. In the mean time, we have no desire to cultivate our lands, and the spirit of industry is suffered to evaporate.

Another source of the sufferings of the Continent is the seizing of the merchandize with which England furnishes her; and the want of which gives a death blow to a great portion of its industry: for instance, raw cotton and cotton-yarn, colouring materials, and drugs used in medicine, which cannot be replaced by articles of the same sort imported from America. These lets and hindrances are not only injurious to a variety of trades, and industrious branches of every denomination of people; but superinduce a fatal influence on every part of the active exertions of the Continent, to the confusion, disturbance, and dissolution of the whole country. The constraint, the examination, the impost, which must be paid, even on licensed goods, with the tremendous rate of postage, make continental communications, whether literary, or of the nature of private correspond-

ence, not only dangerous and uncertain, but totally and entirely impracticable.

Further, beyond and above all this, from the total inactivity of our sea-faring people, and the utter impossibility of going to exercise their calling, they become disused to their element, and unfit for their trade; by which we are deprived of our natural seminary for seamen, and prevented from manning our merchant-vessels or war-ships, that should enter into competition and cope with foreign nations; so that England will be always certain of maintaining her superiority.

Is there any one that is not already persuaded of the influence of an unfettered commerce on the happiness of civil society? let him consider the effect of these operations, and he will soon see, that, in struggling for liberty, the sources of our wealth and prosperity have been dried up. No one believes that the Merchant is the only sufferer; certainly not; but every individual also that depends on trade for his subsistence; every one whose capital is engaged in it; every one who has devoted his industry and his labour to the exercise of it; renters also, and manufacturers, brokers, tradesmen, and their servants; commissioners of every sort; seamen, pilots, packers, knot-men, and labourers of all kinds; who, in all countries, are a numerous class of people, are deprived of their daily bread; even all those whose labour the rich are in want of, and they too who make clothes, shoes, and furniture for these last, soon perceive that they are at a stand want of work, and feel an unusual oppression.

This misery will soon become general, and enroach on all ranks, and is already extended to the husbandman and the vine-dresser; to whom no one comes with money in his hand to purchase the product of his vineyard. Can it then be any matter of surprise, that no one has the courage to sow or to plant, that the fields should be uncultivated, and the vine-hills, in the year to come, useless and unproductive.

These considerations, which may be easily extended, and still further developed, will serve sufficiently to shew, that the Continent can no longer bear with these lets and hindrances in the common course of civil life. But much less can the people support imposts, taxes, and fresh contributions, where all the channels of receipt are shut up.

It was a wise remark of Prince Eugene of Savoy, that no one complained of an extravagant tax, provided it was well distributed, and spread thin and wide over the whole country; "and when," said he, "I lay on a general impost, I always leave a free passage for trade, which ought never to be impeded." The destruction of commerce is the fruitful source of a train of miseries and failures

without number, which Europe piteously laments from one end of the Continent to the other: and to so great an extent, that even the countries where the war-whoop has never resounded, feel their shock, and lie in ruins under their oppression.

The consequence is, that every one that has it in his power, emigrates to England or to America; and, as many as have not the means of expatiating, and running away from a falling house, die of grief and disappointment.

There is still another ground, on which Government cannot consider this matter with indifference; I mean the corruption of morals in occasions, and the dearth of truth and faith which grows out of poverty and wretchedness, and makes a rapid and tremendous progress.

The people that hitherto looked on their superiors as a kind of second Providence watching over their welfare, subjected themselves to their controul, whilst it was manifest that their happiness was the object and design of the governors. But the new order of things, which defends the means of the subject, in order to obtain the disposal of it, cannot be seen but with terror and astonishment.

It is impossible to suppose but that impositions, too heavy to be borne must produce the crime of evasion. How many are there who, forced by necessity and desperation, will become cheats and thieves, and have recourse to unlawful means of procuring the support of life, by which the legitimate possessor will be defrauded of his property! To say nothing of the false oaths, and the villainy of collectors. From hence the consequence will be, that the commodity which can be had at any rate, will be in the hands of those only who retail it out to the necessities at enormous prices, and starve the honest dealer by monopoly.

Princes! Fathers! who hear the cries, and witness the oppressions of the people, let their petition come to you; for with you is the only hope remaining; since it is in your power to intercede with the great Napoleon, and lay the griefs of your subjects at his feet, and the true picture of their calamities, which no one, doubtless, has yet set before him.

The power of his hand, and the genius of his resources, can alone save us; he can remove the obstacles which throw us down, and still make his new regulations accomplish their end, and unite with his great design. May you, Princes and Fathers, ever enjoy the inestimable blessing of reigning over a happy, contented, grateful, true, and virtuous people; for this is the greatest felicity that Heaven has to give!

## PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. III.—*India Affairs—Expedition to Walcheren—America—Lord Gambier—Thanks to General Stewart—Sinecure Places—Roman-Catholic Petition—Naval Courts Martial—Exclusion of Strangers.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, Feb. 2.

## India Affairs.

Mr. Peter Moore seeing now in his place an hon. gentleman, a member of the Board of Control, desired to be informed whether it was intended to revive in this session the committee upon stairs on India affairs?

Mr. Wallace answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Banks presented his bill for perpetuating the act of the 48th of the King, for restraining the crown from granting places in reversion, read the first time.

Order of the day read for the House to resolve itself into a committee of Ways and Means.

The Speaker having left the chair, Mr. W. Smith rose, and addressing himself to Mr. Lee, the clerk, said, he wished, before the house should resolve into the committee, to call its attention to a proposition.

The Speaker said, that although he had left the chair in order to the house resolving into the committee, it was not regular to address the clerk. The regular mode would be for the Speaker to resume the chair [which he did].

Mr. Smith thanked the right hon. gentleman for setting him right, as to the point of order: the object he had in view, was to propose a different gentleman for the chair of the committee of ways and means. He moved that Mr. Davies Giddy be called to the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was not aware until this moment of any objection on the part of the hon. gentleman, or of the house, to the hon. member already nominated to that situation. Besides, this was not the regular stage in which to make such a motion.

Mr. W. Smith disclaimed any opposition of a personal nature to the hon. gentleman whom it had pleased his Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer to nominate. It required one who, from long observation and habitual experience in parliamentary proceedings, as well as mature age and sound judgment, would be competent to impress the House with a confidence in his ability, and a deference for his decisions. But if such attention was necessary in former days for the qualification of a chairman, how much more necessary was it now, when the business of the House was so much increased since the Union; and when the duties had become so arduous as to call for additional remuneration! For these reasons he had proposed his hon. friend, Mr. Giddy, who had, on many occasions, acted in the capacity, during the absence of the regular chairman, and amply evinced his competence to the duties.

Mr. Giddy expressed his thanks to his hon. friend for his good intentions, of which, however, he declared that he knew not a word until he came into the house this day. He had no wish nor intention to have offered himself on the present occasion.

Mr. Rose, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Henry Montgomery, spoke in favour of the nomination already made.

Mr. Lushington said, it would ill become him to speak of his own qualifications for the arduous office to which he had the honour of being nominated; but although he had not the good fortune to possess the mature age and long parliamentary experience, which the hon. member who introduced this subject thought so indispensable, yet his life, so far as it had gone, had been devoted to situations calculated to promote experience in public business, and qualify him for the duties of an office which, with the indulgence and support of the House, he hoped to be able to discharge to its satisfaction.

Mr. Wharton spoke in favour of Mr. Lushington.

Mr. Smith rose to explain. He conceived that the qualification, paramount to all others, was pure impartiality. It was necessary, of course, that there should be a certain correspondence with ministers, but no connection, in the man who was fitted for the duties of a situation attended with much weight, increasing in importance, and influencing some of the most valuable interests of the country.

The Speaker put the question, that Mr. Lushington do now take the chair of the committee—carried in the affirmative without a division.

The house in a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Lushington in the chair.

Mr. Wharton moved several resolutions relative to the supplies.

Mr. Rose wished to correct some misrepresentations which had got abroad respecting the trade of the country. It had been said that we paid for our trade in bullion; nothing could be more unfounded. The rate of our exports exceeded that of imports nearly by sixteen millions. The export of British manufactures had amounted to 28 millions; and when the returns from the Baltic trade could be produced, the balance would be found to reach to 20 millions. The loss of trade with the United States would be more than compensated by its increase with other parts of America. The trade with the United States fell since 1808, from eleven millions to seven; that with the other parts of America had increased from five to sixteen.

Mr. Horner expected, when there was such a tribe of officers connected with the public disbursements, to have obtained something in the shape of a regular statement of the prices of bullion. But to think that the excess of exports above imports could be permanent, was childish. The present difference appeared to him resolvable into the increased foreign expenditure of government.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer wished it to be understood, that government never pretended to be the sole authors of the commercial prosperity of the country. They merely desired to prove that the measures adopted did not thwart the course of that commerce. He concluded by moving for several papers relative to the public accounts.

*Expedition to Walcheren.*

Lord Porchester thought it necessary to call for certain papers, which had not yet been submitted

to the Committee. He could not conceive that the entire of the papers, important to the investigation into the conduct of the expedition, had been printed. He found among them, in the first instance, a short form of instructions for the Commander-in-Chief.—was there no more detailed one?—was he left to this dry digest of his orders?

Lord Castlereagh was peculiarly solicitous that all information should be collected. The information on the table was decidedly imperfect. But much of the information on which such expeditions were undertaken, could not easily be reduced into official forms. Much of it was oral; much connected with things and persons that could not, with propriety, be brought before the House in an embodied form. He was anxious to give all the information which could be furnished relative to his connection with the matter of inquiry. There were two branches of that inquiry; first, the policy of the expedition, and next the performance. The House of course would not expect to receive any of those peculiar details which might involve the foreign powers with whom we had been in alliance. The house might require every thing connected with the state of the army, its power of acting with effect at the particular points referred to, and the capabilities of our plan for the general benefit of the empire and the Continent. It should be recollect, that instructions under the Sign Manual were always as brief, as untechnical, and as general as possible. The Admiralty instructions had gone more into detail; but the Admiralty was a professional Board—a number of men acquainted with the peculiar practice of the service. His majesty's ministers were but generally informed on matters of a military nature; and technical points would not, of course, be found in their instructions.

Lord Porchester, in conducting the inquiry, proposed to follow the order of time, and first to examine all the proceedings that occurred previous to the embarkation; then the amount and nature of the force prepared; then the conduct of the expedition, when on service; and, finally, all that occurred from the capture of Flushing to the evacuation of Walcheren. The consideration of policy went side by side, with every question of the inquiry, and he should not separate them.

Sir Francis Burdett thought the papers on the table altogether insufficient. The printed papers were miserably deficient. Where were the letters that passed between the naval and military commanders, and their subordinate officers? where were the reports of those officers to their superiors? a narrative of the general proceedings was always kept:—where was that narrative? why was it not on their table?

Mr. Croker wished to know, whether it was intended to move for any additional papers from the Admiralty department?

Mr. Tierney did not conceive that it was incumbent on his noble friend to move for these or any other papers. It would be competent to the committee, from time to time, to instruct the chairman to move for all such papers as might be found necessary.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought the right hon. gentleman perfectly correct; and that the chairman might be ordered to move for any

papers, especially if the course pointed out by his noble friend behind him should be adopted, viz: that of appointing a secret committee to consider of such papers as could not, without prejudice to the public interests, be promulgated.

Mr. Tierney said, that, on consideration, the right hon. gentleman would not be prompt in coming forward in the appointment of committees. Instead, therefore, of waiting till Monday, he would advise his noble friend to move this very night, before they separated, for a secret committee, to examine particular papers; on which they should report.

Mr. Canning said the inquiry into which the committee was going to enter, he considered as embracing four points. With regard to the first, the policy of the expedition, comprehending this country as to her relations with powers on the continent, he considered himself equally responsible with the other ministers. With respect to the time of its departure from our ports, he also considered himself fully and completely responsible. As to the execution of the naval and military parts of the expedition, though he was not actually responsible, he did not mean to put in a disclaimer against it. With respect to the policy of the evacuation of Walcheren, he could not be considered as at all responsible.

Question agreed to.

House of Lords, Feb. 5.

America.

Marquis Wellesley moved an address to his majesty, for copies of a letter from Mr. Canning to Mr. Pinkney, and one from Mr. Erskine, dated August 31, 1809, with their inclosures.

Earl Grey could have no objection to the production of any further papers that tended to shed light on the transaction; but he stated, that he had no wish for papers unconnected with the question. His object was to consider the conduct of Mr. Erskine as compared with his instructions, and then to examine the conduct of ministers respecting their disavowal of his negotiation.

Motion carried *nem. con.*

Lord Gambier.

Earl Grosvenor moved for a copy of the letter written by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to Lord Cochrane, touching the subject of a motion for a vote of thanks proposed in the House of Commons. His Lordship considered this paper to be material, particularly as it was said that it contained some infringement of parliamentary privileges.

Lord Mulgrave had no objection to producing the paper on the ground of any intention on the part of his noble friend to bring forward any criminal proceeding. The letter was, to say the least of it, perfectly innocent. But he objected to the letter being considered as bearing on the question of the vote of thanks proposed to Lord Gambier, as he thought that would be inconsistent with the propriety and dignity of their lordships' proceedings.

Lord Grenville maintained, that any paper laid on their lordships' table might be made such use of, for any public purpose, by any of their lordships, as was a fit and parliamentary use of it. For himself, he was so convinced that the production of that paper was essentially necessary, that

he declared that his vote on the proposed motion of thanks would depend on the contents of it.

Lord Mulgrave disclaimed every idea of preventing the free parliamentary use of any paper produced. Motion carried *nem. con.*

House of Commons, Feb. 5.

*Thanks to General Stewart.*

Brigadier-General Stewart having come to his place in the house, the Speaker delivered him the thanks of the house.

Mr. Ward presented an account of the expenditures of the navy-office for the last year, excepting wages.

Mr. Lushington brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, respecting the grant of the malt duties.—Leave given to bring in a bill or bills pursuant thereto.

Mr. Bankes's bill, for perpetuating the act for preventing the grant of places in reversion, read a second time.

*Sinecure Places.*

Mr. Fuller began by stating, that he found in the 3d Report of the Committee on public expenditures two paragraphs, importing, that among other items which called loudly for retrenchment, were a great number of nominal offices under the crown, to which a very large sum was annually paid in salaries, but which partook of the nature of pensions, because no duty was done. There were no less in England than 196, for which £142,655 was annually paid: and 38 in Ireland. There was besides a large salary annexed to the office of Chief Collector of Customs in the port of London, which was also a sinecure. He moved that the Finance Committee should report what places ought to be abolished.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer trusted the House would not send back the subject to the present Committee, or delegate any power of giving an opinion on it; but that the house would act by its own discretion. An hon. member opposite (Mr. Bankes) had signified his purpose of proposing some resolutions on the subject. He himself had others to propose.

Mr. Bankes hoped, that if the House had confidence in the Committee, it would not fetter them by any such instruction as that proposed; because such an inquiry must occupy their whole time during the session, and postpone every other object.

Mr. Leycester said, it was an opinion very generally maintained by the former Committee, that if sinecure places were to be abolished, some other means must be devised for remunerating public services; as in numerous cases the mere salary annexed to a place would be inadequate, and, therefore, it was suggested, that although some might be abolished, others ought to be retained.

Mr. D. Browne said a few words to the same effect.

Mr. Fuller replied, then he should bring forward a bill, in which he would name all the sinecure places enumerated in the Report, leaving it for the House to retain or abolish those it thought fit.—Motion negatived.

*America.*

Mr. Whitbread moved "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, requesting copies of dispatches from Mr. Erskine to Mr. Canning, dated 3d and 4th of December, 1808; also copies of dispatches from Mr. Erskine to Mr. Smith, dated in August, 1808.

Mr. Canning had now not the slightest objection to their being laid on the table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought it his duty to declare, that the instructions were observed neither in substance nor in spirit.—Motion carried.

*Watchmen Inquiry.*

Lord Porchester moved "for the appointment of a Secret Committee, to whom should be referred the inspection and selection of certain secret information and confidential communications laid before his majesty's ministers, with respect to the expedition to the Scheldt, and of a nature improper to be made public." It was his intention that this Committee should be composed of nine members; the number might be increased or diminished, as might be judged expedient. He named—Mr. Secretary Ryder, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Whitbread, Sir A. Pigott, Admiral Markham, Mr. F. Robinson, Mr. Bathurst, General Ferguson, and Lord Porchester.

Lord Granville Leveson Gower rose to propose that Lord Castlereagh should have leave to attend the Committee.

Lord Porchester could not see the necessity of this; he had obviated such necessity, by nominating the noble lord's own secretary (Mr. F. Robinson) as a member of the Committee.

The Speaker said, the Committee might certainly take what steps they thought proper, but he considered the proposition in its present shape as perfectly novel.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought all who were implicated in the event, could wish for such a committee as would do unbiased justice between them; he objected, therefore, to the appointment of persons, who uniformly opposed administration, unless they were paired off with an equal number of its supporters; this, in his opinion, would be much the fairer way of nominating the committee; and that by which the accused and prosecutor would have equal justice.

Mr. Tierney believed it was perfectly novel, to see one of the accused, over whom an impeachment hung, venturing to step forward, and make choice of those who should inquire into his conduct. He feared, if the amendment of the list, proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was adopted, that the public would be suspicious of the proceedings of a committee, from whose deliberations they were excluded.

Mr. Stephens was not a little surprised, that the nomination of the jury, should be by the prosecutor; it was preposterous; surely nothing was so apt to bias men, as party prejudice; and would any man say, that the members proposed on this committee, were entirely free from it? he objected to those being on the committee, who had an interest in the decision, arising from the hope of coming into power, if they were successful; Sir Arthur Pigott for instance, who was a honourable man as existed, party aside.

Mr. Windham admitted that the last speaker had reasoned well, and quoted aptly; one trifling circumstance, indeed, lessened the value of his observations, that they were not to the purpose; he then combated Mr. Stephens's argument, with respect to party; admitted that he had been a party man all his life; but how was it proved, that those who were styled no party men, were more impartial? They voted neither for one side nor the other, but now on this, and then on that; thus with the steadiness of no side, they were yet partial to both sides! It had been said the prosecutor had no right to name the jury?—who ever names the jury *but the prosecutor?* The accused has the privilege of challenge, but here they were doubly indulged, they had their own selection of documents to present on trial, and some of their friends were liberally named on the committee; so far from ministers having any just ground of complaint, they had rather an incentive to gratitude.

Mr. Burton supported the committee as amended.

Mr. Hobhouse did not know what was meant by gentlemen calling in question the impartiality of members. He felt himself low in his own estimation as a member of parliament, at such language, and was sure, if an indiscriminate committee were taken from both sides of the house, every member of it would do his duty. "What! Sir?" (said Mr. Hobhouse), "are we not all impartial? I am sure we all are."

Lord Porchester could not help noticing the justice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He did not chuse the first list, because the numbers on each side were not fairly matched; and he amends it by substituting five steady adherents of his own; but he should now content himself, with objecting to Mr. Wilberforce's name being displaced by a member who had voted against inquiry.

Mr. Yorke denied that he had voted against inquiry.

Mr. Montague also vindicated himself against the charge of having voted against inquiry.

Mr. D. Brown followed on the same side.

A division took place on the names of Mr. Yorke and Sir John Sebright; the former proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the latter by Lord Porchester,

For Mr. Yorke..... 196  
Sir John Sebright..... 128

The committee was composed as follows: Lord Porchester, Mr. F. Robinson, Admiral Markham, Mr. Bathurst, General Ferguson, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Sturges Bourne, Mr. Yorke, Captain Beresford, Mr. Davies Giddy, and General Craufurd.

The Speaker said, to obtain papers there were two modes, *viz. by address and by order*. The most usual was *by order*; but in particular cases, where the papers wished for lay in the Secretary of State's office, or in the war office, and emanating from any order of his majesty, such as courts martial, &c. then the *most ordinary* mode, though not the *only* one, was that deemed most respectful to the crown, *viz. by address*.

Lord Porchester then moved that an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give orders,

"That there be laid before the house, copies of all instructions given to Lord Chatham and Sir Richard Strachan and the officers employed by them, as could be granted without prejudice to the public service."—Agreed to.

"Also, copies of all communications not already laid before the house, between his Majesty's ministers and the officers employed in the expedition to the Scheldt, relative to that expedition."—Agreed to.

"Also the date of the receipt of Mr. Bathurst's dispatches, which bore date the 15th of Sept. 1809."—Agreed to.

House of Lords, Feb. 6.

*Crome v. Penfold.*

Sir S. Romilly and Sir Thomas Plumer were heard at great length, on the part of the respondent; and Mr. Hollist in reply, on the part of the appellant.

The Lord Chancellor, after many observations, moved that the farther consideration of this cause, which had been in litigation since 1797, be postponed till Tuesday next; when his lordship would propose the earliest possible day for the decision.

House of Commons, Feb. 6.

On the motion of Mr. Whitbread, an account of the incidental expences of the stamp office, and the quantity of stamps issued for bills of exchange and promissory notes, from January 1809, to January 1810, was ordered.

*Roman Catholic Petition.*

General Mathew presented a petition from the Roman catholics of Tipperary, observing, that although the petition had not many signatures annexed to it, yet it had the sanction of 30,000 Catholic inhabitants of the county which he had the honour to represent; and unless the subject was brought forward by a gentleman of conspicuous talents, and who had so long advocated the cause of the Roman Catholics, or by some other more able than himself, he should feel himself bound to bring it forward before the 1st of May. He thought they should no longer be treated as aliens in their own country, but admitted to a full participation of all the privileges enjoyed by their fellow-subjects. They had a right to be put, at least, in the same situation in which they stood by the treaty of Limerick, as ratified by King William, but which was scandalously broken by a British parliament.

Mr. Giles brought up a bill to amend so much of the 48th of the king, as related to stamps upon bankers' cheques.

Mr. Giles moved for a return of the counties in England, in which the local militia had been raised by ballot or enrolment; the number embodied and exercised; the number who received bounty for voluntary enlistment; the number of fines levied accordingly; the enlistment from the local militia into the line, marines, or regular militia, &c. &c.—Ordered.

*Naval Courts Martial.*

Lord Cochrane moved for copies of the oaths administered to the members, witnesses, and judge advocate, on Naval Courts Martial. He had been a member of numerous courts martial, where he had an opportunity of observing

the evil consequences arising from the misconstruction of the oath, and the want of those regulations on the part of the judge advocate, which were practised in military courts martial so beneficially to the public service. He meant afterwards to move for a committee, to consider the construction of those oaths and in what manner they might be amended.

Sir F. Burdett seconded the motion.

Mr. Croker had but one objection to the motion, viz. that these documents were already before the house. The oaths of the members and judge advocate would be found in the stat. 22 Geo. II. then on the table, and the oath of the witnesses in a book, called the Naval Code.

After some observations by Mr. R. Ward, Sir F. Burdett, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Folkestone—Lord Cochrane agreed to withdraw that part of his motion relating to the oaths in the statute book, on an understanding that he should be at liberty to read them on any motion he might hereafter think necessary. The other part of the motion carried.

*Exclusion of Strangers during the Investigation of the Expedition to Walcheren.*

Mr. Sheridan began by saying, that to others this might seem to be a case of great delicacy and difficulty. He was, however, of a different opinion. He thought he could answer for it, that it was not the wish of any of the parties accused, that the door should, in this particular instance, be closed against their constituents. He should therefore wish to know why this examination should be thought deserving so much secrecy? From what had been said by that right hon. gentleman, he seemed to infer that it was likely, a partial communication of the evidence might be made by the daily prints. He believed, however, that if ever impartiality was more conspicuous on one occasion than another, it was in the communication of evidence on any and every case that came under their cognizance. Suppose they should not choose to make reports of what passed in that house, would any one purchase their papers? The right hon. gentleman says that the minutes will be printed. So they were on every investigation before that house; and why should not the comments and arguments on the evidence be given in this case as well as any that had preceded it? He was perfectly assured, that the right hon. gentleman who had enforced the standing order, did not act from any impression or suggestion that it would be agreeable to, or was desired by, ministers. He begged to ask what was the sanctity of the supposed standing order? In the first place, it was no standing order at all. It certainly stands among a number of very proper orders, made originally by the house; but if the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Yorke) would insist on it as a standing order, he (Mr. Sheridan) would insist it was no standing order. There was another standing order to prevent gaming among the footmen attending the house; another standing order for the house to meet at ten o'clock in the morning, which might do very well for early risers, but which he believed was very generally and willingly dispensed with by the house. There was another, which required all bills to be read, clause by clause, in the committee, and yet

reading them *short* generally prevailed. The sergeant at arms was ordered to keep a sharp look out for strangers. If he did so, and on a particular day should discover two or three hundred in the gallery, he must have time given him to raise his *posse comitatus* before he could attempt to take them into custody; and in the interim the result must be, that the strangers would hear the debate. One of the standing orders, said, "no member should introduce a stranger while the house was sitting," whereas it was done every day. When the character of the King's son was to be investigated, and his conduct sifted in the minutest manner, not a syllable had been heard of the exclusion of strangers; but, when the conduct and character of ministers were to be inquired into, then it appeared to be a subject too tender and delicate for public inspection in that house, he moved

"That a committee of privileges be appointed to meet to-morrow in the Speaker's chamber, to consider the order of the 25th of January last."

Mr. Windham said it might create some surprise, that he should on the present occasion vote against the motion of his hon. friend. His hon. friend had said he thought it a matter of importance; he for his own part confessed, he did not think it was. His hon. friend had always been an advocate for the liberty of the press: He (Mr. Windham) was the same, but on other grounds. This standing order had been submitted to for a century, and no inconvenience had been found in it till within the last 30 years. His hon. friend seemed to consider the right of admission of strangers into the gallery as a part of the constitution; whereas, on the contrary, it had been granted as a matter of favour. He wanted to know in what way he was to state the advantages accruing from it to the country. What was the value to their constituents of knowing what was passing in that house? Till within the last twenty or thirty years, it not only was not practised as now, but it was not even permitted to publish the debates of that house. So lately as the time of Dr. Johnson, the debates were never published, but under fictitious names. If this had been tolerated, it was no reason that it should on all occasions be continued, and that persons should make a trade of what they obtain from the gallery, among whom were to be found men of all descriptions; bankrupts, lottery-office keepers, footmen, and decayed tradesmen. He did not think accounts in the daily papers were so desirable as many others did. They had lately reviled government so far as to assert, that some of their contemporaries were in the pay of government. It clearly shewed that if government could have them in their pay, then papers were liable to be let for hire; to be bought and sold; and the press, which has been thought in this country the palladium of its liberty, was always to be purchased by the highest bidder. He did not wish to establish such a power in the press, as to enable it to controul parliament. He did not know any of the conductors of the press; but he understood them to be a set of men who would give into the corrupt misrepresentation of opposite sides. He did not like to part with the standing order; which, though it might have run to rust, would not in

former times have led to any mischief; and he could see no reason why it should now be laid prostrate at the feet of the very worshipful, but he would not say ancient, corporation of London printers. Those gentry had their favourites. He would have the order occasionally enforced, for the same reason that the gates of a park were sometimes shut, to prevent the establishment of a right of foot way. It was like the O. P.'s who had set themselves up as the people of the country, and by a system of opposition and violence, had compelled the proprietors of the theatre to give them plays at their own price. The proprietors of newspapers told them that the people must have a daily publication of the proceedings of that house at their breakfast; and in the name of the public, say, we have that right, and have friends in the house that will support us in our claim. —He (Mr. Windham) was anxious for the fame of this house, and could not see why they should hesitate in supporting a standing order, which had the sanction of so many years in its favour.

Lord Folkestone replied to Mr. Windham, and observed, that as the practice had now existed for a number of years, he would agree with the right hon. mover, against its interruption.

Mr. Windham explained.

Mr. Yorke said he must insist, as long as these standing orders continued in force, that there was no necessity for a member who should move the order, to account for his reasons. He was urged by a consideration of the many gross misrepresentations and mis-statements, that went forth to the public last year, on a very important inquiry before that house. If it be asked why strangers were not excluded upon that occasion, he must say for himself, that he felt the deepest shame in not having moved the standing order.

Lord Folkestone and Mr. Yorke explained.

Mr. Tierney would not have supported the motion if it had been to rescind the standing order but it only went to refer the consideration of it to a committee; for his part he did not conceive, that if every word that had passed last night had been in the newspapers this morning, it would have had any ill consequence; he would entirely acquit the proprietors of newspapers, of wilfully misrepresenting. He believed it arose principally from the curiosity of the public, to see the debates at such a length, that it was hardly possible to give them accurately in so short a space of time.

Mr. Lyttleton supported the motion.

Mr. Peter Moore thought the editors of newspapers had done more towards enlightening the public mind than any other class of the community. He concluded by expressing a wish, that every thing that passed in that house might be made as public as possible.

Sir Francis Burdett said, that if he could see in that house a body of gentlemen fairly and freely elected, if he could see no placemen or pensioners within its walls, he should have no objection to the inquiry being conducted in secret, and the evidence given to the public in the manner proposed; but the house stood in the eye of the public under circumstances of great suspicion; it had been considered by some

that they were *on their last legs*, for his part he feared they had not a leg to stand upon.—

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to order:—and

The Speaker said it was highly disorderly for any member to say, "that the House had lost its reputation and character."

Sir Francis continued,—he could not imagine that any attention to order, would oblige him to suppose such an extreme degree of purity. When the House resolved on an inquiry, it was understood to be a public one, and he thought it would be an insult to the nation at large, if it were now changed to a secret one.

Mr. Sheridan rose to reply: When his right hon. friend wished to associate himself with him as being also a friend to the liberty of the press, he must beg leave to decline his fraternal embrace. He had always stood, and ever would stand as a champion for the liberty of the press, in preference to every other liberty or privilege which we enjoy. He knew how powerful an engine the press was. He would give the minister of the day a corrupt House of Lords, a pliant House of Commons:—and if he were given but a free press, he would triumph over such a minister, supported by all the resources of corruption. He had not argued against the standing order of the house; but he thought the member who had dismissed all strangers from the gallery, might condescend to inform the house why he had done so. His right hon. friend had adverted to the state of the country in former times, when the press was bound in fetters, and the terrors of the court of the star chamber blighted every germ of freedom. But he would tell that rt. hon. gent. that the publicity given to all public measures, and especially to great measures of finance, in modern times, had been the principal, if not the sole means of reconciling the nation to a weight of taxes, which in those boasted periods of former excellence would neither have been thought of, nor supposed likely to be borne or endured by the country. Could it for a moment be supposed that the people of this country, possessing the blessings of freedom, and all the benefits of their constitution, could, by reading the debates in that house, be induced to get rid of these blessings and that constitution? Yet, his right hon. friend had thought proper to state, that the freedom of the press, as acted upon in latter times, would in all probability, reduce this country to the same dreadful state of convulsion and disorder, as that in which France was involved at the time of her late revolution. Was it, he would ask, the liberty of the press that had brought France into that dreadful state of anarchy and ruin, which characterized the revolution? Was it not, on the contrary, the suppression of all liberty of discussion—the prohibition of all publications not sanctioned by the permission of authority—the prevention of that rational and temperate consideration of public interests and measures, which alone could excite and nourish patriotic feelings and public spirit, that had caused all the mischiefs which had attended that revolution? What was it that had caused the downfall of all the nations of Europe? Was it the liberty of the press? No: it was the want of that salu-

tary controul upon their governments, that animating source of public spirit and national exertion. If the liberty of the press had existed in France before or since the revolution—if it had existed in Austria—if in Prussia—if in Spain, Buonaparte would not now find himself in the situation to dictate to Europe, and filling the throne of nearly a Universal Monarch. He had now but a few words to add on the speech of the right hon. gent. opposite (Mr. Yorke) who first moved the standing order. The right hon. gent. had said that in the prosecution of that inquiry the house resembled a grand jury: and had triumphantly asked, whether they had ever heard of the admission of strangers to the grand jury room? But he would ask that right hon. gent., whether he had ever heard of a grand jury publishing the evidence produced before it, or the papers on which it was called on to come to a decision? The right hon. gent. seemed to have forgotten altogether that certain papers had been laid upon the table of that house, and ordered to be printed; and that the oral evidence to be taken at the bar was called for, only to supply deficiencies in those papers, or to invalidate or confirm the statements they contained. When on a former night the right hon. member had moved the standing order against strangers, a noble friend of his (Lord Ossulston,) had pressed its observance with respect to certain peers, who continued under the gallery after the other strangers had withdrawn. To these peers the right hon. gent. was disposed to concede, what he was for withholding from other strangers: that is, he would not suffer those, who had no immediate interest in the proceedings, to be present during their progress, whilst he had no objection to the presence of those whose conduct was under trial. He had brought forward this motion with all the temper which such a subject and his respect for the House demanded; and if he had fallen into some warmth in his reply, it was because topics and arguments had been started in the course of the discussion, which no gentleman, who had a particle of public principle, or any attachment to the liberty of the press, could listen to without protesting against them. He begged of gentlemen not to mistake his motion, which was not by any means to rescind the order to which it applied, but to have it referred to the committee of privileges, in order to have it ascertained whether any, or what modification of it was necessary.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was ready to admit, that in most of what had fallen from the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Windham) he entirely concurred, though he was not prepared to carry his concurrence to the full extent of that right hon. gentleman's opinion, if, as he understood him, it went to the exclusion of strangers altogether from the House. But he thought it necessary, for the dignity of that House, to maintain the privilege, that any member could call for a vote, without argument, for the exclusion of strangers, whenever such a measure should appear to him to be necessary.

A division then took place—For Mr. Sheridan's motion 80—Against it 166—Majority 86.

#### AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE LATE LEOPOLD COUNT BERCHTOLD.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 331.]

This nobleman, so well known for the benevolence of his character and the activity of his exertions, died of a fever at his estate at Buehlau in Moravia, July 26, 1809. He was about 50 years of age. His treatises on various subjects have long been before the public, and numerous editions of them published in most of the languages of Europe, afford sufficient testimony of their favourable reception. To acquire information, and to diffuse it, was the peculiar character and turn of his mind. He promoted the education of the poor by various public establishments; he endeavoured to stimulate them to industry, and he laboured to direct their exertions. By applying philosophical knowledge to the common purposes of life, he conferred essential benefits on his country. He was so humane, and so zealous to alleviate the sufferings of humanity, that on the continent he was denominated "a second Howard," and the parallel became more striking, when in the exercise of his duty as inspector general to the Imperial Military Hospital at Welchgrad in Moravia, he caught the infection of which he died. He had, in his efforts towards ameliorating the condition of his fellow-creatures, travelled over the most part of Europe: he had visited Algiers, Tunis, Grand Cairo, Constantinople, Jerusalem, and Palestine, in general. To the modern European languages he joined a knowledge of the Turkish, Persian, and Arabic. In his person he was tall and strong; capable of bearing great fatigue; and he possessed a suavity of manners which was admirably adapted to the effecting his laudable intentions. His attainments were very various; and his loss will be long felt in Germany, where they were constantly exercised in promoting useful knowledge and the real welfare of his country.

He has left a widow, who is of the noble family of Von Magnis, and two sons, Sigismund and Anthony. The Buehlau estate is ample; but its resources have been much diminished by the general effect of the war, as well as by its vicinity to the late scene of conflict at Austerlitz.

The miscellaneous works published by the Count at various times, are,

An Essay for the Instruction of Patriotic Travellers. A work of great merit and uncommon perspicuity, published in London 1789. 2 volumes 12mo.

A Tract respecting the Danger of precipitate Burials. Published in Paris 1791: distributed gratis.

An Essay on the various Means of preserv-

ing human Life. Lisbon 1791 : distributed gratis.

An Account of St. Anthony's Hospital at Smyrna ; and of the Use of Oil as a Preservative against infectious Diseases. Vienna 1797 : distributed gratis.

Description of Machinery for the preservation of Seamen in case of Shipwreck. London 1798 ; Italian and English : distributed gratis.

An Essay on the Means of preserving the Health of Workmen employed in noxious Trades. London and Vienna 1798 : distributed gratis.

Among others, he published an Estimate of the number of infants overlaid by their nurses, including a description of an ingenious machine for their preservation.—A recommendation to his countrymen of the use of the life-boats ; and the application of long ladders in accidents by breaking of the ice, in preference to every other means that has been hitherto devised.

#### THE EFFECTS OF CONVICTION ON THE SUBJECT OF BUONAPARTE'S MASSACRE AT JAFFA.

The following letter from Mr. Kendall refers to a subject revived by Miss Plumptre, by means of her reasonings against it as a question of fact, alluded to in our review of that lady's work in p. 239 of the present volume. As the question involves the character of several British officers and public persons it becomes *national* ; and that conception of it must justify our anxiety to establish the truth.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

SIR,

Having seen with much concern, that in a work lately published by Miss Plumptre, entitled, *A Narrative of a Three Years' Residence in France*, the fair author, amid her efforts to vindicate the character of Napoleon Buonaparte, has condescended to cite my name, and an opinion once expressed by me, against the probability of a particular crime of which he is accused, I beg the favour that you will afford a place in the Panorama for the observations which the circumstance requires that I should submit to the public, and perhaps more particularly to the lady whose pen has given the occasion. If I have in any degree contributed to lead her into error, or even to confirm her in her attachment to it, I owe her my best cares to remedy the evil.

The crime in question is the massacre at Jaffa. I confess that when this transaction was first spoken of, and especially while it was

related with that want of precision which is indeed usually attendant upon rumours, I did think it but little probable. I weighed the atrocity of the act against the probability of its perpetration ; and I did not, at the time when I expressed the opinion adduced by Miss Plumptre, regard the evidence upon which its history was then rested as sufficient. I considered that the account had been received, by the British officers in Egypt, from an incensed and injured people, such as were not likely to relate even their real sufferings without some exaggeration.

But I was subsequently undeceived upon this subject. I read the French official accounts of the campaigns in Egypt, and I could not hesitate to believe every thing that those accounts contained, relating the disgrace of the French arms. I read, and I now beg Miss Plumptre to read, Buonaparte's dispatch to the Directory, dated Head Quarters at Jaffa, 23d Ventose, 7th year of the Republic, (14th of March, 1799). In that paper, there is the following passage : " At five o'clock we were masters of the town, which, for the space of twenty-four hours, was given up to pillage, and to all the horrors of war, which never before appeared in my eyes so dreadful. Four thousand of Djeczar's troops, among whom were eight hundred artillerymen, were put to the sword : a part of the inhabitants were massacred. I sent to their own cities more than five hundred people of Damascus and Aleppo, as well as from four to five hundred Egyptians. I have pardoned the Melukes and Cashefs, whom I made prisoners at El Arish ; I have pardoned Oinfr Makram, sheik of Cairo ; I have been merciful with the Egyptians, as well as with the people of Jaffa ; but severe with the garrison, which was taken with arms in its hands." *Pièces Officielles de l'Armée d'Egypte*.

What will strike every reader is this, that Buonaparte here expressly states, that he was " severe with the garrison " of Jaffa. Now, it is precisely with this severity, with this massacre, that he stands charged. But there is much more in this extract from Buonaparte's letter than may at first sight discover itself. To assist ourselves in its elucidation, as well as in the elucidation of the principal fact, let us recur to the authority of General Berthier, who has given us a *Relation des Campagnes du Général Buonaparte en Egypte et en Syrie* : (à Paris, an VIII.) " La division Bon," says this writer, in his description of the taking of Jaffa, " qui avait été chargée des fausses attaques, pénétra dans la ville ; elle est sur le port. La garnison poursuivie se défend avec acharnement, et refuse de poser les armes ; elle est passée au fil de l'épée. Elle était com-

" posée de douze cents canonniers Turcs, et de deux mille cinq cents Maugrabs ou Arnauts. Trois cents Egyptiens, qui s'étaient rendus, sont renvoyés au sein de leurs familles. La perte Française est d'environ trente hommes tués, et deux cents blessés." In English : " Bon's division, which had been ordered to make the false attacks, penetrates into the town : it possesses itself of the gate. The garrison, pursued, defends itself with fury : it is put to the sword. It was composed of twelve hundred Turkish artillerymen, and two thousand five hundred Mograbs or Arnauts. Three hundred Egyptians, who had surrendered themselves, are sent home to their families. The loss of the French army is about thirty men killed, and two hundred wounded."

Thus, by the assistance of Berthier, we advance at least one step. Buonaparte tells us, that he was severe with the garrison ; Berthier explains, that the garrison was put to the sword ; that is, it was put to death. Berthier tells us, that the garrison was composed of twelve hundred Turkish artillerymen and two thousand five hundred Mograbs or Arnauts. This, then, is the same body of men which Buonaparte describes as " four thousand of Djezzar's troops, among which were eight hundred artillerymen," and of which Buonaparte relates, that " it was put to the sword."

It admits, therefore, of no controversy ; that the garrison of Jaffa was put to death. The only question that can be agitated is this — Under what circumstances ?

It was put to death in cold blood. It was massacred. It was put to death after it had laid down its arms, or at least after it had ceased to use them. It was after Buonaparte was in full possession of the place, and when he had leisure to inspect, to discriminate, to separate, to be merciful with this man, and severe with that. It did not perish in fight ; it was executed for a crime ; for the crime of fighting against Buonaparte ; for not having laid down its arms. Let us look into the proof.

How is the case stated by Buonaparte ? " I have been severe with the garrison, which was taken with arms in its hands." Is this the language of a soldier, or is it not that of a judge ? Severe with the garrison ! can this language apply to the blows given by the French soldiery, in gaining possession of the town ? It is plain that it cannot. Buonaparte was severe when he might have been what he called merciful ; he slaughtered when he might have spared ; when to slaughter or not to slaughter was mere matter of choice. He separated his prisoners into groups, and pronounced upon each its fate : " I have pardoned the Mamelukes and Ca-

" shes, whom I made prisoners at El Arish ; I have pardoned Omar Makram, sheik of Cairo ; I have been merciful with the Egyptians, as well as with the people of Jaffa ; but severe with the garrison, which was taken with arms in its hands." The garrison was put to death, because it was taken with arms in its hands.

According to Berthier, it refused to lay down its arms. From this expression, a hasty perusal might leave us under the impression that it fell in the act of using its arms ; that it fell by the fortune of war, and in the struggle for victory. But, according to Buonaparte, it was taken with arms in its hands. It was taken therefore alive ; and if it could be said to be taken, it had certainly ceased to fight.

But, the garrison consisted of from three to four thousand men. All these men were put to death ; but the deaths of the whole French army were no more than thirty : " la perte de l'armée Française est d'environ trente hommes tués, et deux cents blessés ! " — In what manner they were put to death is therefore sufficiently ascertained.

Thus much for the massacre, considered simply as the shedding of blood. Its occurrence is proved, and here the original question comes to an end ; but other considerations, of so much more importance, appear to belong to the fact, that it may be excusable to add something further on this occasion.

We ought to ask, for what purpose Buonaparte cut the throats of four thousand unresisting men at Jaffa ? We ought to analyse his pardons, his mercies, and his severities. We ought to ascertain the motives of each, and when we have done this, we shall on the one hand see nothing to admire in his mercies, but on the other new motives for curses on his severities.

First, as to his mercies. He sent homs the people of Damascus, and Aleppo, and the Egyptians ; and why ? Because the Egyptians were to return into the country of which he was already in possession, and where they were to proclaim alike his mercies and his severities ; and because the people of Damascus and Aleppo were to go before him, with similar histories, into towns to which he flattered himself that his march would then shortly lead him. Such, then, are his mercies, to all which we reply, as did Solo to Pisistratus,

Your art —

Your fox-like art still centres in yourself !

But, what is the occasion of this use of the words *pardon* and *mercy* ? A French army invades the Turkish dominions ; Turkish subjects defend the country ; and when they are subdued, Buonaparte dispenses his *pardon*

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and his *mercy*! Mercy and pardons for the Turkish subjects who had been guilty of the crime of loyalty, who had fallen victims to their patriotism! Where is the heart which so much audacity is unable to enrage? And why do we hesitate to pronounce accused of all mankind, a monster who thus makes war, not only upon governments and upon territories, but upon man?

We are possessed, now, of the clew to the massacre of the garrison. Ask Buonaparte, why "four thousand of Djezzar's troops were put to the sword," and he will tell you, because "they were taken with arms in their hands; because they had borne arms against him." After this, with how much impudence is it not that Berthier talks to us of the "barbarian inhabitants of Jaffa, "who are unacquainted with the laws of war among civilized nations." *Expédition d'Egypte*, p. 63.

The garrison was coolly put to death, as a punishment incurred by having borne arms in defence of its country; and the generals leading the army by which this was done, told us of the laws of war, among civilized nations! The truth is, that the massacre at Jaffa was perpetrated upon the same principle as the massacre in France, but even with less show of justification; for if the population of France can be said to have been bound to submit to the will of the Convention, and if that subordination would have prevented the massacres, no such obligation can be said to have extended itself to the people of Syria, and still less to the Turkish soldiery.

But, it was to declare military obedience in the Turkish soldier to be a crime, and to punish it accordingly, that the garrison of Jaffa was massacred. It was to establish in Syria a *reign of terror*. In a proclamation issued two days after the assault of Jaffa, but unhappily on the eve of his march to Acre, Buonaparte observes to the Syrians, "It is proper that you should be aware, that all human efforts against me are vain; for whatever I undertake of necessity succeeds. Those who declare themselves my friends "prosper; those who declare themselves my "enemies perish." *Pièces Officielles*.

In perfect consistence with this view of the massacre; this view, which places that crime to the account of Jacobinism, to the principle of treating as crimes even the virtues which are the bonds of society, whenever those virtues stand in the way of its career; its perfect consistence with this view, is the incident which is said to have occurred during the inspection which preceded the massacre. A veteran janissary, we are told, attracted Buonaparte's notice, at once by his age and by the nobleness of his countenance: "Old

"man," said the latter sharply, "what did you do here?" The janissary in a firm tone replied, "I must answer that question by putting the same to you: your answer will be, that you came to serve your sultan; so did I mine." The intrepidity and frankness of this reply excited universal interest in favour of the janissary, and even Buonaparte smiled. An aide-de-camp, having another officer near him, said, in a whisper, "He is saved!"—"You don't know Buonaparte," was the reply of the officer, who had served in Italy: "that smile, (I speak from experience,) does not proceed from benevolence; remember what I say." The officer was right. The janissary, who was a man of seventy years of age, and had a large family, was put to death with the rest.

Buonaparte retired from before Acre, and made a retreat through Syria. Of that retreat, his friend Berthier gives us a brief account, but one which sufficiently describes it as one of the most frightful events that ever ferocious power produced: "On the 4th Prairial," says he, "at the post of Abuhabura, some wretched Naplusiens, whose object was to gather the pickets left by the army on its march, were taken and shot."—"On the 5th parties were sent into the villages; the houses were reduced to ashes, the sheep carried off, and the corn burnt."—"On the same day, the army reached Jaffa [on its return] where it remained till the 8th. The time was occupied in destroying the villages. On the 9th it marched. General Regnier's column, and that of the centre, were ordered to burn the villages and all the harvests."—"The army marched in this order; the plain was one conflagration."—"The desert, between El Arish and Kan-Jounes, is eleven leagues in extent. It is inhabited by Arabs against whom Buonaparte had causes of complaint. We desolated their fields; we carried off their sheep and camels; and brought away the scanty harvests which are obtained in some parts of the desert." *Expédition d'Egypte*, pp. 114, 115, 116.—Such is the shameless story which Berthier voluntarily published! When things like these are plainly avowed, the effrontery almost confounds our ideas, and half induces us to suspend our judgment. Accustomed to see men anxious to conceal their crimes, we look at one another, in doubt, whether tales thus daringly told to all the world, are or are not tales of iniquity. But Buonaparte delights in terror. In Egypt and elsewhere he has daily repeated, that "in wrath he is like the thunderbolt of heaven;" he prides himself in the power of afflicting; he wishes for a terrible name; and let him have it, but let us always hate it.—I have referred to the retreat through Syria, only to assist in ex-

plaining the motive for the massacre at Jaffa.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Mitcam Common, E. A. KENDALL.  
June 16th, 1810.

In addition to what Mr. Kendall has adduced in support of his opinion on the atrocities perpetrated by order of Buonaparte in Syria, and to what we have already stated on the subject of the *poisoning*, in particular, we submit the evidence of an individual who escaped on that occasion,—*besides* those saved by Sir Sidney Smith:—communicated by General Danican.

" In 1801, I met, at a lazaretto in Sicily, " with a number of French soldiers just " come from Alexandria. With one of them " I contracted habits of intimacy during my " stay, and who frequently related to me " some curious particulars of the conduct of " Buonaparte in Egypt. This brave young " man was covered with wounds, and had " been in every action from the horrid mas- " sacre at Alexandria till the battle of Acre; " he belonged to the cavalry, and was in the " 22d regiment of chasseurs, commanded " by Latour Maubour; prudence forbids " me to be more minute in mentioning name " or rank.—Having been witness to the " poisoning scene at Caiffa he related to me " the following anecdote. A grenadier who " had lost two brothers was amongst the " unfortunate wretches slightly afflicted with " the pestilential disease. From what he " had previously observed in the hospital, " he had become more suspicious than his " comrades in distress, and he had scarcely " taken the *Corsican physic*, when he im- " mediately discharged it, made his way out " of the hospital, and escaping the guard, " whom he contrived to knock down, he " gained the column under the command of " Kleber, at whose feet he threw himself, " and in the intercession almost of despair, " conjured him to let him mount one of the " camels, describing what he had escaped " from, and venting the most energetic " maledictions on the *Poisoner in Chief*. " The poor wretch, in the most piteous " manner, assured General Kleber that he " would keep at a distance from the army, " so that no one should be in any danger of " catching his disorder, except the camel. " Kleber granted his request; the grenadier " was saved and recovered, and was alive, " when the English landed under the brave " Abercrombie.—I am, yours, &c.

" A. DANICAN."

With the following letter, written during the reign of terror, when cruelty was thought no crime, we dismiss this horrid history. The indiscreet zeal of Buonaparte's partisans

may possibly bring to light proofs still more damning, if possible!

*Letter of Napoleon Buonaparte to Citizens Barras, Freron, and Robespierre the Younger, at Paris, dated Toulon, Decem. 1793.*

" Citizens Representatives, upon the " field of glory, my feet inundated with " the blood of traitors, I announce to " you with a heart beating with joy, that " your orders are executed, and France re- " venged; neither sex nor age have been " spared; those who escaped, or were only " mutilated by the discharges of our repub- " lican cannon, were dispatched by the " swords of liberty and the bayonets of " equality!!!—Health and admiration.—

" BRUTUS BUONAPARTE,  
" Citizen Sansculoute."

#### AFRICAN INSTITUTION.

FOURTH REPORT ON THE AFRICAN INSTITU-  
TION, READ AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL  
MEETING, MARCH 28, 1810.

The Directors were sanguine in hoping that 'ere this time something effectual would have been done, to limit the range of that destructive traffic, (the Slave Trade) which has hitherto impeded the success of every at-tempt to do good to Africa. But this ex-pectation has not been realized. No foreign states have hitherto followed the example set them by the legislatures of Great Britain and of the United States of America; while the flags of Spain and of Sweden (which, till within the last two years, had scarcely ever visited the African coast) have of late been extensively employed in covering and protecting a trade in Slaves, in which, it is believed, that the subjects of these countries have little or no direct interest.

In defiance of all the penalties imposed by Act of Parliament, vessels under *foreign flags* have been fitted out in the ports of Liverpool and London, for the purpose of carrying Slaves from the coast of Africa to the Spanish and Portugese settlements in America.

The persons, however, who are by far the most deeply engaged in this nefarious traffic, appear to be citizens of the United States of America. These shelter themselves from the penal consequences of their criminal conduct, by means of a nominal sale both of ship and cargo at some Spanish or Swedish port—(the Havannah, for example, or the island of St. Bartholomew). They are thus put in a capacity to use the flags of these states; and so disguised, have carried on their slave-trading speculations, during the last year, to an enormous extent.

In October last, the coast was crowded

with vessels, known to \* be American, trading for slaves under Spanish, African, and Swedish flags.† The slaves thus procured, it is understood, were to be carried for sale, either to South America, or to the Spanish West Indies. Some cargoes (there is reason to believe) have been landed at St. Bartholomew's and smuggled thence into English islands.

The government of the United States of America seized an early opportunity of effecting the abolition of this trade, as far as legislative enactments could effect it. America, however, has few or no means of enforcing her own commercial edicts. In despite of those edicts, therefore, her ships are now the great carriers of slaves, without any other defence against the penalties, to which as Americans they are liable, than is afforded by the flag, and simulated clearances, of some foreign state.

The Directors trust that they have succeeded in calling the attention of naval officers to this subject, and that through their vigilance a considerable effect will soon be produced, in suppressing at least that part of the trade which is carried on in violation of our own laws; the captors being entitled to the forfeiture of both ship and cargo. And although all slaves found on board are liberated, yet there is a bounty allowed by Government to the captors, amounting to £40 for each man, £30 for each woman, and £10 for each child so liberated.

The Directors have so far succeeded in one instance, of a ship (the *Comercio de Rio*), fitting out in an English port, in obtaining sufficient proof, of the *intention to trade in slaves*, (to the number of 7 or 800) as to induce the officers of the Customs, under the directions of his Majesty's Government, not only to detain the ship, when on the point of sailing from Gravesend on a slave-trading voyage; but afterwards to institute against the parties, in the Court of Exchequer, a prosecution, which has been followed by the condemnation of both ship and cargo; the owners not having thought it prudent to contest the cause. The property has not yet been sold; but the value, as appraised by the officers of the customs, amounts to upwards of £11,000.

The Portuguese nation still continues to trade in slaves, and annually increases in Brazil the hazardous importation. The Directors extend their views to the possible perils of that hazard; and protest against the consequences, as well as against the continuance of this practice. They complain also, with evident justice, of the interference of Sweden

and Spain, in a trade not formerly engaged in by those countries. However, we learn, with satisfaction, that, the capture of Senegal, in July last, by Captain Columbine, of the navy, and Major Maxwell, the Commandant of Goree, has considerably abridged the facilities enjoyed by the contraband Slave Traders on that part of the Slave Coast.

The plants\* of the mulberry tree, transmitted to Africa, were flourishing, not only at Sierra Leone, but at Goree and Senegal:—the Directors sent a considerable number of silk-worms' eggs to those places, with particular directions respecting the proper mode of rearing and managing them.—Also, a farther supply of some useful seeds; and likewise the model of a mill for cleaning rice from its husk;—an operation which, through the defect of proper machinery, is performed at present in a very laborious, rude, and imperfect manner.

Dr. Roxburgh, of Calcutta, has transmitted to this country, with a view to their propagation in Africa, several valuable seeds; with the requisite instructions for their management.

The Directors have drawn the attention of their correspondents in Africa to a discovery (communicated to them by R. H. Marten, Esq., and said to have been lately made in the West Indies) of the practicability of producing excellent rope from the fibres of the plantain tree.

One of their Board, Mr. Allen, has lately subjected a small quantity of cord, manufactured from the leaves of a particular kind of palm, which abounds in Sierra Leone and its neighbourhood, to experiments calculated to ascertain its strength, as compared with the same length and weight of common hempen cord. The result is a difference in favour of the African cord, of 10lbs. in 43lbs.

To forward the views of this society, Government has modified the duties on several articles the produce of Africa.

Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, the Commandant of Senegal, has communicated some intelligence respecting the celebrated traveller, Mungo Park, in a letter of Jan. 28 last: he has also engaged the black man named Isaacs, who was the guide who conducted Mr. Mungo Park to Sansanding, and whose schoolmaster, who resides there, furnished Mr. Park with a guide to take him to Kassina, to go in search of Mr. Park, and has furnished him with a present for Mansong, the King of Bambarra, and also with means to defray his travelling expenses; and has promised him a thousand dollars if he finds Mr. Park.†

\* Compare Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 163.

† Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 774.

Lord Caledon, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, under date of May 29, 1809, relates the expedition of a medical gentleman of that colony named Cowan, who left the Cape in September 1808, and, crossing the Orange River, found himself, on the 24th of December, in lat. 24° 30', long. 28°. He was at this period resting on the bank of a river called the Moloff, and had the intention of proceeding on the following day in a course more northerly; but his ultimate object is to gain Mosambique, or one of the Portuguese settlements on the Eastern coast.\*

Dr. Cowan describes the country to the northward of Leetakoo‡ as being for the most part fertile; and observes, that all the rivers he has hitherto passed run to the west. The reception he met with was invariably hospitable; and in scarcely any instance did the natives appear to mark a suspicion. As he advanced, he found an increased degree of civilization; and represents the wealthy people of one tribe of Barolloos as being possessed of servants, as well as slaves.

The Governor of Sierra Leone desires the assistance of some scientific man to explore and describe the productions, &c. of that settlement.

In September last, Mr. Roscoe of Liverpool, was informed that nine black men were confined in the borough gaol of that town for debt; and on further enquiry he learned that they had been arrested by the master of a Portuguese vessel from the Brazils, then in the port, for the purpose, as was supposed, of keeping them in safe custody until his ship should be ready for sea. As it appeared clearly that in such a case no debt could exist, Mr. Roscoe engaged two friends to put in bail for the defendants; but before an order was obtained for their discharge, the master and his agents, being aware of these proceedings, surrounded the gaol with a great number of Portuguese seamen and other persons, armed, for the purpose of seizing the prisoners; and the attorney for the master sent an order to the gaoler to discharge them.

The black men, however, were apprised of their danger: their fellow-prisoners declared they should not be taken away by force; and the keeper of the gaol, with a spirit of humanity which does him high credit, informed them, that, although they were at liberty to leave the prison, they might stay as long as they pleased. The russians were therefore obliged to depart without their prey, and the next day Mr. Roscoe attended a meeting of the magistrates and recorder, when an inquiry took place into these proceedings;

and the agents and the master having undertaken, on his not being prosecuted, that the men should be set at liberty, and that he should pay all the costs, and relinquish further proceedings, they were immediately released from their confinement. The magistrates shewed a proper indignation at this abuse of the process of their court; but it appearing that the Portuguese Captain could not speak English, and that he had been induced to adopt these measures by the advice of others; and it also appearing that these negroes were considered of great value, having been bred to the sea, and one of them being the boatswain of the ship, so that the master would sustain a loss, which he calculated at upwards of one thousand pounds; the intention of prosecuting him was relinquished. Eight of these men immediately afterwards entered, most cheerfully, into his Majesty's service; and the ninth, being more infirm, was taken by a friend of Mr. Roscoe's on board of one of his own vessels.

Mr. Roscoe was assisted by Mr. Stanisstreet and Mr. Avison, two very respectable solicitors.

So convinced were the magistrates and recorder of Liverpool of the iniquitous nature of this transaction, that they soon after passed an order, that no process of arrest should hereafter issue, except in cases where an affidavit is made that the cause of action actually arose within the borough; a resolution which will effectually prevent such abuses in future.

#### STATE OF FUNDS.

	£.	s.	d.
Dec. 31, 1808. Cash on hand.	159	1	8
Subscript. Donations .....	1662	16	0
Interest Excheq. Bills .....	101	11	9
	<b>£1923</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

For board and instruction of African youths; for premiums on importation of cotton; for seeds, &c. sent to Africa; for printing, advertising, porterage, posting, &c. ; .....	413	14	1
Exchequer Bill .....	1015	2	1
Cash on hand.....	494	13	3
	<b>£1923</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>

The property of the Institution, Jan. 1, 1810. copisted in Exchequer Bills .....	3000	0	0
Cash on hand .....	494	13	3
	<b>£3494</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>

\* Compare Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 113.

‡ Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 32.

The Institution is under great obligations to some unknown individual of the society of Friends, called Quakers, who lately presented to the Directors, by the hands of Mr. Allen, a donation of five hundred guineas, with a request that it might be appropriated exclusively to the purpose of civilization, in informing the minds and improving the moral habits of the natives of Africa, by instruction in such useful arts as may promote their domestic and social happiness.

This noble gift, allotted by the donor to that specific purpose, leads us to notice a small tract entitled "Some Remarks on a Communication from Mr. Roscoe to the Duke of Gloucester, dated March 20, 1809, as stated in the appendix of the Third Report of the African Institution; respectfully submitted to the Duke." The author is George Harrison, of Wandsworth, of the Society of Friends.

Mr. Roscoe proposed that "the Africans should be encouraged in the cultivation and production of such useful articles, of a fair and legitimate trade, as may supply them in return with European productions, and continue a peaceable and advantageous commerce between two quarters of the world, so eminently calculated to be of use to each other."

This proposal he confirms by subsequent observations,

"For if the inhabitants can once be convinced that the native productions of their soil and country will obtain them, in exchange, the articles of which they stand in need, it cannot be supposed that they will long resort to such dangerous and destructive expedients for obtaining them, as were requisite under the system of the slave trade. Hence it appears, that one of the first objects of the institution should be, to encourage, as much as possible, a fair and peaceable traffic with the natives of Africa; by inciting individuals in this country to keep up an intercourse equal to, and if possible greater than, that which existed during the continuance of the slave trade."

Mr. G. Harrison objects to placing commerce as the *first* article.

"It appears to me, says he, that, in a plan of civilization upon that principle of disinterestedness which the institution so honorably professes, some steps are indispensably necessary to be taken for the social improvement of the habits of the savage tribes of Africa, *before* a fair and peaceable traffic on the part of the natives can be reasonably expected. These steps obviously require that the attention of the board should be parti-

cularly directed to obtain, if possible, the *instruction of the children of the higher ranks in the community*, and more especially of those who are likely to succeed to the possession of power in the uncivilized districts of Africa. The instruction alluded to should embrace a variety of objects, such as are calculated practically to promote the comforts and arts of social life.

"Such a point being gained—I mean, the conciliation of those in power, and the instruction of their young people—we may hope, after patience and perseverance (for these are qualities that must be exercised in this undertaking), to see established, what appears to me to be an indispensable appendage of any effectual scheme of civilization, introductory to a fair and peaceable traffic—I mean, the security of property.

"The way would then be completely opened for the promotion of industry, in the business of agriculture and commercial intercourse, with this or any other civilized country: and though a fair and legitimate intercourse by way of commerce, between distant countries, in different stages of civilization and improvement, may be justly deemed a providential mean of promoting the comforts and happiness of the human race, yet "that one of the first objects of the institution should be, to encourage as much as possible fair and peaceable traffic with the natives of Africa," is recommending the right order of proceeding, in a plan for civilizing the rude tribes of that continent, may admit of a doubt."

Mr. Harrison adds in a note,

"I do not think it improper here to advert to the opinion of a most respectable governor of the African Institution, whose heart is warm in the cause of civilization, though his age and infirmity preclude the active exertion of his benevolence. In a late communication to the writer of these remarks, he says, "above all things, be careful not to introduce, too soon, commerce; as we may remember that American traders first made the Indians drunk, and then bought their furs and skins, by the rascally trader's hand being a pound weight, and his foot two pounds!!!"—DAVID BARCLAY."

This, as our readers will observe, agrees with the intention of the unknown benefactor to the African Institution. We confess that we see no incongruity between the two principles, which should separate them.

For attempts to civilize the Indians of North America, by directing their attention to production, compare Panorama, Vol. I. pp. 453. III. 319: 746. The latter article refers to the expected influence of the children.

**REBUILDING OF DRURY LANE THEATRE,  
BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.**

We deem it our duty to call the attention of the public, especially of that class of it which takes an interest in theatrical amusements, to the provisions of the new act of parliament under authority of which the late theatre royal in Drury Lane is to be rebuilt. To enlarge on the variety of accidents that attended the late unfortunate concern is unnecessary; the object of our contemplation is, the mode taken to remedy them. The chief thing remarkable in this act, is the formation of a joint stock company, with transferable shares. Hitherto theatrical establishments have been the adventures and speculations of private individuals: and have been subject to such management as those individuals expected would prove most to their own immediate advantage: but the present plan, by vesting the property in a company, will require a committee or board of directors, to assist the manager, who though absolute to some purposes, will be adviseable as to others.

Nor can it with exact propriety be said, that the governors are private individuals, partly from the public characters of the persons whose names appear in the act, and partly because they will be a representative body, accountable, of course, to their constituents, and changing at regular periods.

The effect of a company so constituted, will be somewhat different from that connected with any theatre hitherto established in England:—on authors who offer pieces for exhibition—on actors who perform in them, and—on the manager himself. We pretend not to assert from personal knowledge the hardships sustained by writers who have submitted their pieces to the perusal of a manager, and have never received any answer, neither have the MSS. been returned:—but, report has long complained of this rudeness and injustice. As to the judgment passed on pieces, unless, as in France, each were to be represented in its order of delivery, as a matter of course, we know not that any better mode can be adopted, than that of a critical committee; their opinion to be final, and their decision to be ascertained with all practicable promptitude.

As to the nature and merit of pieces accepted, we are aware that only such as offered can be accepted; but if it be understood from the reputation of the house, that common sense will be expected, with some poetical imagination, and that art too, must be studied, though concealed;—for genius we cannot stipulate;—that morals must be held irreproachable, and that national taste, loyalty, decorum, and good humour, will be

promoted, then may the public, at length, be congratulated on the establishment of a theatre essentially superior to all that have preceded it.

Several committees, no doubt, will be formed for distinct purposes; and this will relieve the manager from an infinitude of concerns, that now bewilder his attention, and worry his imagination. It will also screen him from that collision of opinion with a variety of persons, who now tease him, by urging requests that are inadmissible. These he will shift off from himself to the proper committee.

The actors will be subjected to the same examination as ever; with the chances of sundry opinions, for or against them.

The tradesmen, it is to be hoped, will meet with that honour on which they have been invited to depend. Will it be believed that under customary management, there are tradesmen whose bills have been standing seven years unsettled!—We would not have hinted this of a concern not understood to be under embarrassments, had it not been seriously affirmed in our hearing, by a suffering party.

Every word of the first paragraph of the preamble to the act deserves attention; indeed the whole taken together, comprises a complete description of what a theatre should be. We therefore give it at greater length than our limits will conveniently admit of, bearing in mind that it has been intended to be persons of great abilities and high rank.

The first particular is, that it be “ well regulated,” the necessity of this no thinking person can doubt:—that it be “ substantially built,” follows with the utmost propriety; and we hope that this particular will be attended to most scrupulously. We are not inclined to hazard the lives of the public on timber supports; they may look well enough at first, but what says the experience of a few years?—The “ accommodations” of the public, internally we presume, with the special mention of the surrounding avenues, passages, and approaches,\* manifests an intention worthy of praise: and we trust that the same good sense which has thought proper to introduce this measure, and to specify these particulars in the very preface to the act, in such considerate and honourable terms, will execute it with equal, and even increased, attention and care.

We need say nothing in support of the sentiments we have from time to time urged

\* We trust the conveniences for retiring from the theatre in case of fire will be more commodious than those of the new Covent Garden boxes. For our remarks on subjects relating to the construction and security of theatres, &c. consult Panorama, Vol. III. p. 419 909. V. p. 90. VI. 90. VII. 120.

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on this subject: and if any benefit accrue to the public from our steady support of them, we shall derive sincere pleasure from having been the means of it.

It is possible that this undertaking may open a new course for the efforts of the British Muse. We mean nothing malevolent against foreigners: as strangers they are welcome to security, and to the reward of their talents; but we cannot agree in estimating their talents so extravagantly as some have estimated them; or in placing them so prodigiously high above those of our countrymen, as some have placed them. With the feelings of Britons ourselves, we commit this institution to the feelings of British managers, and a British public; intent only on rendering it, BY BRITISH MEANS, subservient to the purposes of manly sentiments and national decorum!

ABSTRACT OF ACT OF PARLIAMENT FOR REBUILDING DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The preamble recites, that whereas the existence of well regulated theatres, substantially built, and capable of affording the best accommodation to be obtained for the public, with respect to the surrounding avenues, passages, and approaches, as well as to their fitness for scenic representation, has always been considered to be a matter worthy both of royal attention and legislative protection:—And as, in 1793, the then theatre was taken down, and great sums expended by the late Duke of Bedford in the purchase of ground and houses in the neighbourhood, in order to erect a new theatre, upon a scale of magnificence and grandeur, the interest of which sums being added as an additional rent charge:—And as £150,000 was raised by the proprietors of the said theatre, by shares of £500 each, for erecting the proposed new theatre and paying off the then existing mortgages; but owing to unforeseen circumstances, and the unavoidable necessity of making alterations in the original plan, the theatre, when opened, in the beginning of 1794, was far from being in a finished state, while the intended surrounding buildings stated in the estimate were not even begun, and a great debt was left wholly unprovided for, and the whole sum intended to be applied to the building of the theatre was entirely expended by the trustees in endeavouring to accomplish the same:—And as a settlement of the remainder of said debt and claims took place in 1802, through an arrangement under the direction and authority of the Lord Chancellor, and assented to by all parties:—And as, in the course of a successful progress towards the liquidation of the said claims, the theatre with all its scenery, wardrobe, &c. was wholly destroyed by fire, in 1809, being insured only to the amount of about £35,000:—And as it is deemed expedient to surrender and make over the whole

interest of the present proprietors to a body of subscribers, purchasing the same and becoming bona fide proprietors of the whole patents, leases, materials, foundation, scite of ground, and every other property whatever, now belonging to the proprietors of the said theatre:—And as the several persons hereinafter named are willing and desirous, to provide for or to discharge all just and equitable claims on the late theatre, should the same be ascertained to their satisfaction, and not found to exceed the computed amount, and also to erect and furnish, the intended new theatre, with the surrounding buildings and improvements:—The act therefore directs,

1. That the Dukes of Bedford and Argyll, Lord Kinnaird, S. Whilbread, R. Sharpe, P. Moore, H. C. Combe, Sir R. Barclay, Bart., T. Coutts, Hon. T. Brand, Hon. D. Anstruther, A. Davidson, — Templer, J. H. Farquhar, T. Hammersley and Co. A. Graham, R. Wilson, Sir C. Blaize, J. Heath, Sir T. Turton, Bart. Sir J. Sinclair, Bart. Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. H. Grenville, Hon. T. Maule, W. Adam Col. O'Kelly, Capt. Graham, S. J. Arnold, C. W. Ward, W. Linley, R. M. Barnard, R. Peake, M. Kelly, J. Kelly, H. Burgess, R. Ironmonger, G. Boulton, J. Morris, C. Bearley, J. Graham, T. Fosbrook, W. Phillips, J. Winter, F. Glossop, W. Griffith, J. Whitehead, L. Burton, R. J. Croker, T. Wright, J. Wilkie, T. Fellowfield, F. Franco, C. Watkins, J. Raymond, G. Pringle, J. Kerfoot, R. Knight, J. Hartley, H. Milson, W. Downs, W. Dunn, W. Lucas, A. Franklin, T. Greenwood, A. Lowndes, J. Bowley, S. Spring, J. Smart, R. Mitchell, T. Shaw, J. Stephenson, J. Denew, E. Ainge, M. Linley, J. Grubb, J. Windus, J. Welbank, R. S. Wells, A. Menzies, W. Wilford, W. J. Bankes, T. Elgie, G. Edwards, J. Mitchell, T. Parker, and N. Vicke, with such others as shall subscribe towards raising the capital sum hereinafter mentioned, and their successors, executors, administrators and assigns, being proprietors of any shares in the said undertaking, contributing to the capital sum, shall be united into a company for erecting the said theatre and surrounding buildings, and carrying into execution the purposes of the act, and shall be a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of “The Theatre-Royal Drury-Lane Company of Proprietors,” and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and may sue and be sued, and have power and authority to purchase or exchange lands, tenements &c. for the use of the said theatre; provided the land or ground shall not exceed five acres in the whole.

2. That the company may raise £300,000, which shall be applied, first, in discharging the expences of this act, and in payment to George White, of Park Street Westminster, Esq. and to Ann, the wife of John Martin-

date, of Tavistock Place, Esq. such sums as may be owing to them in respect of their rights and interests in certain letters patent, granted by King *Charles II.* to *Thomas Killigrew*, Esq. for erecting and building a theatre in the Cities of London and Westminster or the suburbs thereof, for performing plays and other entertainments therein; next, in making compensation to the renters and other claimants on the said property, upon such terms as they and the company of proprietors shall agree; and thirdly, in purchasing the entire property and interests of the present proprietors and parties interested in the property of the late theatre, and the profits thereof; and then towards rebuilding and finishing the intended new theatre, and the surrounding buildings and improvements necessary thereto, and in purchasing and completing the scenery, and other appendages, and otherwise for carrying the act into execution. That the said sum of £300,000 shall be divided into shares of £100 each, and be vested in the persons so subscribing, and their respective executors, administrators, successors and assigns, proportionably to the several sums they shall contribute; and all bodies politic corporate and collegiate, and other persons, who shall subscribe for one or more shares, shall be entitled to and receive an equal proportionable part, according to the money paid, of the profits and advantages that may arise from the said theatre and property: provided, that in case the said company shall not contract and agree with all the persons interested in the said theatre and other property, for the purchase of such several interests, within the term of two years from the passing of this act, then this act shall become null and void.

3. That all shares shall be deemed to be personal estate and transmissible as such.

4. That all husbands, guardians, trustees, committees, executors and administrators, for and on behalf of themselves and of their estuque trusts, whether infants, issue unborn, lunatics, idiots, feme covert, or any other persons under any other disability or incapacity whatsoever, who are entitled to any property in the late theatre, may assign and convey the same, for such compensation as they shall agree to receive for the same.

5. That all persons who shall subscribe for one or more shares, shall have a vote in the several assemblies appointed for carrying on the undertaking; and if possessed of three shares to have two votes, if six shares, three votes, ten shares, four votes, and fifteen shares and upwards, six votes; and every question discussed in any general or special general assembly shall be determined by the majority of votes then present, provided the members present be possessed of not less than one hundred shares.

6. That the first general assembly shall be

held at such time and place as the committee appointed shall direct, within 60 days after the passing of this act, or as soon after as convenient, and the second within 60 days next after the first; and at such meeting a full and distinct statement of the arrangements proposed by the committee, and assented to by the claimants and proprietors of the late property, shall be submitted to the meeting, for their approbation; and any subscriber disagreeing from such statement, shall be at liberty to withdraw his subscription, and in case the place of such subscribers shall not be filled up by new subscriptions, or taken by the remaining subscribers, within two months from the date of such meeting, or in case no such meeting shall be held, or if no such statement shall be made, then this act shall become void, and the overplus of all deposits or advances shall be returned to the respective subscribers, after deducting all expences in obtaining and passing this act, and thereupon the whole of the arrangements under the order of the Court of Chancery shall be revived and acted upon as if this act had not been made; but in case of the above subscription being filled, then all future general assemblies, (except such as shall be convened by the committees for particular purposes) shall be held annually, of which ten days previous notice shall be given: and assemblies may appoint a chairman, who shall not only vote as a proprietor, but shall have a casting vote.

7. That there shall be a committee of ten proprietors; and that the Hon. *T. Brand*, the Hon. *C. Bradshaw*, the Hon. *— Kinnaird*, Sir *T. Turton Bart.*, *S. Whitbread*, *P. Moore*, *H. C. Combe*, *W. Adam*, *R. Sharpe*, and *R. Wilson*, Esqs. be the first committee: provided no persons holding any contract, engagement, or employment, respecting the said building, shall be capable of serving upon such committee during the time of his continuance in such contract, &c. nor unless he shall possess one share in the undertaking; and that the committee may, at every meeting, appoint a chairman out of the said committee; that no member of any committee shall have more than one vote in the said committee; that the committee may add any number of proprietors, not exceeding eleven, to the said committee; that three of the committee, namely, *S. Whitbread*, *P. Moore*, *H. C. Combe*, Esqs. shall be the trustees, who shall appoint the bankers where the subscription account shall be held; and the committee are authorized to arrange terms of settlement and compensation with the several claimants on the property, and to determine upon the plan for rebuilding, and for arranging the terms upon which all rights and interests of the present proprietors shall be made over to the intended company,

and all other necessary purposes: provided no member of the committee having any claim in the said property, while the same shall remain unsettled, shall be competent to act with or vote in any committee employed in settling the terms and compensation to the said claimants; and that the first committee shall continue until three months after the opening of the said theatre.

8. That the first committee shall arrange a plan for the future government and conduct of the property, best calculated to promote the interests of the undertaking, and to meet the expectations and merit the approbation of the public; such plan to be submitted to a general meeting three months previous to the opening of the theatre, and be adopted, altered, or rejected by a majority at such meeting; and all powers and authorities vested in the committee, may be exercised by the major part of the members present, not being less than five; and such committee shall make report of their proceedings to the general assemblies; and shall meet at such times and places, and adjourn to such other times and places as they shall think fit.

9. That the committee may contract and agree for the purchase of such messuages, ground, property, machinery, scenery, wardrobe, and other articles, as they shall deem necessary for erecting, decorating and making fit for representation the said theatre; and for arranging the terms upon which a limited number of private boxes may be let, should they find it expedient; and for making the surrounding buildings, avenues, and improvements to belong to the said theatre, and may make agreements and contracts with the architects, surveyors, and other persons, for erecting and completing the intended theatre, buildings, and improvements, and appoint an architect, surveyor, secretary, banker, solicitor, and other necessary officers and servants, with such salaries or allowances as they shall think proper; and the committee shall have the custody of the common seal of the company, and are authorized to affix the same to any instrument they shall deem necessary for the purposes of this act; and shall direct and manage all affairs and concerns of the company, and make payments out of the joint stock; and the committees shall keep accounts of all monies which they shall pay or receive.

10. That the committee continue in office until three months after the opening of the theatre, on which day seven of them shall go out of office; and in order to determine who shall go out of office, the secretary at the general assembly to be holden on that day, or some adjournment thereof, shall write upon twenty-one pieces of paper the name of one of the said committee, and such papers shall be put into a box, and seven of such papers

be drawn out by the secretary, and those whose names shall be upon such papers shall go out of office; and the company shall then elect by ballot seven members possessed and entitled to three shares, and such seven persons shall continue in office three years (except in case of death, or refusal to act, or ceasing to be qualified, or being removed by any general or special assembly) and no longer; and on the first Wednesday in the next succeeding May, seven more of the committee first elected, to be determined upon as in the former case) or the persons elected in their room, shall go out of office, and the company shall then elect by ballot, as aforesaid, seven members in the room of such seven, and who shall continue in office three years; and on the first Wednesday in the next succeeding May, the seven remaining members, shall go out of office, and the company shall elect, as aforesaid, seven members to be upon the committee, in the room of such seven, who shall continue in office three years; and on the first Wednesday in every succeeding May, seven members qualified as aforesaid, shall be elected, to be of the committee; and such seven shall continue in office three years: but the company may nominate and appoint persons going out of office, again to be members of the committee: and in case on any such first Wednesday in May in any year, no such nomination of seven members shall be made, then another meeting shall be holden, on the first Wednesday in June following, for the purpose of such election; and in case no such nomination shall be then made, another meeting shall be holden on the first Wednesday following, and so until such seven members shall be chosen; but such seven members shall not continue in office longer than if they had been elected on the first Wednesday in May; and until such seven members shall be chosen, the members going out shall continue in office.

11. That in case any persons elected members of the committee shall die, or refuse to act, or cease to be entitled to one share at the least in the undertaking, or be otherwise disqualified, then the company may elect, at the next general or special assembly, persons qualified as aforesaid to be members of the committee in their room, and persons so elected shall continue in office for such time only, as the persons in whose room they shall be so elected would have continued.

12. That the company shall, at their first general assembly or adjournment of the same, elect, by ballot, two persons to be auditors of the accounts, who shall continue in office until the next general assembly, on the first Wednesday in May next ensuing; but no person shall be elected unless he shall be possessed of one share at least in the undertaking:

and no person holding any employment or contract under the company, shall be elected as auditor.

13. That the auditors so elected, or the persons in their room, shall continue in office until the first Wednesday in May next after such election, on which day one of them shall go out of office; and the same provisions in respect of the election of members of the committee, shall be applicable to the election of auditors.

14. That the auditors shall meet at some convenient place four times at least in every year, for the purpose of examining the accounts; and at such meetings all accounts of money received, laid out, and disbursed, on account of the undertaking, or on any works thereunto belonging, shall be laid before them to be audited and settled; and they shall cause a fair and correct statement to be made out, which shall be laid before the next general or special assembly for their confirmation; and to defray the expenses of their meetings, the said auditors shall receive such sums of money as shall be settled by the general assembly.

15. That after the first general meeting, no proprietor shall be qualified to vote who has not possessed his share, and whose name hath or have not been entered in the books of the said company, three months preceding any general or special assembly.

16. That committee may make calls of money from the subscribers to the undertaking, to defray the expenses of the same, as they shall find necessary, so that no such call shall exceed £10 for every share; and such calls shall not be made but at the distance of 21 days from each other, and 10 days notice shall be given in the news-papers: provided that no further call shall be made upon any proprietor beyond the full amount of the sum he had undertaken to pay for his share; and every proprietor of any share shall pay his rateable proportions of the monies to be called for, to such person, and at such time and place as the committee shall order and direct; and if any person shall neglect or refuse to pay his rateable proportion so called for, (except such as shall have withdrawn themselves from said company) at the time and place appointed or within 21 days next ensuing, he shall forfeit and pay £1 for every share he shall have; and in case such person shall continue to neglect or refuse to pay his rateable call for the two months next after the time so appointed, then he shall forfeit his share, and the profits and benefits thereof, and all sums of money which he shall have previously paid; all which shares and sums of money shall be vested in the said company, in trust for the rest of the proprietors, in proportion to their respective interests in the undertaking, or shall be publicly sold; pro-

vided that no forfeiture of any share shall be incurred, except personal notice of such call in writing, signed by the secretary, shall have been left at the abode of the owner of such share, or be inserted once in the London gazette.

17. That proprietors of shares shall pay the sums subscribed (or such proportions thereof as shall be called for) at such times and places as shall be directed by the committee; and in case any such subscriber shall neglect or refuse to pay the same, the company are empowered to sue for and recover the same in any courts of law equity.

18. That in all actions brought to recover money due to the company for any call, it shall be sufficient for the said company to declare that the defendant being an owner or proprietor of such share, is indebted to the company in such sum as the call in arrear shall amount to, whereby an action hath accrued to the company by virtue of this act, without setting forth special matter; and on the trial it shall be only necessary to prove that the defendant, at the time of making such call was proprietor of some share in the undertaking; and that such call was in fact made, and notice given thereof; and the company shall thereupon be entitled to recover what shall appear to be due; and after judgment shall be given in any such action, execution shall not be stayed, by reason of any writ of error brought by the defendant therein, unless such defendant with two sufficient sureties, shall first become bound to the company by recognizance, in double the sum adjudged; and also if the judgment shall be affirmed, or the said writ of error be non-presso, to satisfy and pay the damages adjudged by the said judgment.

19. That if any subscriber shall be desirous to pay immediately the full amount of his subscription, or any part thereof, without waiting for the said call, then the committee may pay to the said subscriber interest upon the sum so advanced, at the rate of £5 per cent. upon the amount over and above the said call, and from the time of advancing the same up to the period of such subsequent call, according to the sum then in advance, over and above such call; and if any proprietor of any share shall happen to die before such call shall have been made for the full sum, without having made provision in what manner such share shall be disposed of, or the call paid, then the executors of such proprietor, or the trustee, &c. shall be indemnified on account of having paid any money when called for, to complete such subscription; and if such deceased proprietor shall not have left assets sufficient, or in case the executors, &c. shall refuse or neglect to answer such calls for three months after notice in writing, signed by the secretary, shall have been given him,

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the company shall admit any other person to be proprietor of the share of such deceased proprietor, on condition that he does, on or before such admission, pay to the executors, &c. of such deceased proprietor, the full sum which shall have been paid by such proprietor in his life time, upon such share, or such other sum as the same can be sold for; and in case no person shall be found willing to be admitted upon such condition, then such share shall be forfeited and become vested in the company, and shall be subject to be sold and disposed of.

20. That the several proprietors, their executors, &c., may dispose of any share, the conveyance of which shall be in form following:—“ I — of — in consideration of — paid to me by — of — do hereby bargain sell assign and transfer to the said — the sum of — capital stock of — and in the Theatre-Royal Drury-Lane, being — of my share — in the said undertaking, to hold to the said — executors, administrators, and assigns, subject to the same rules, orders, and restrictions, and on the same conditions that I held the same, immediately before the execution hereof; and I the said — do hereby agree to take and accept the said capital stock or share of — subject to the same rules, orders, restrictions, and conditions. As witness, &c.”—And on such sale the deed or conveyance shall be kept by the purchaser for his security, after the secretary shall have entered in a proper book a memorial of such transfer and sale, and have testified and endorsed the entry on the said deed of sale, for which no more than five shillings shall be paid; and until such memorial shall have been made and entered, such purchaser shall have no part of the profits of the said undertaking.

21. That after any call shall have been made, no person shall sell or transfer any share which he shall possess, on pain of forfeiture to the company, unless at the time of such sale such call shall have been paid and discharged,—such forfeiture to be notified at a general or special assembly.

22. That the company shall cause the names and proper additions of the several persons entitled to shares in the undertaking, with the number of shares they hold, and the proper number by which every share shall be distinguished, to be distinctly entered in a book to be kept by the secretary, and to cause their common seal to be affixed thereto, and shall also cause a certificate with the common seal affixed, to be delivered to every such subscriber, specifying the share to which he is entitled, every such proprietor paying one shilling; and such certificate shall be admitted in all courts as evidence of the title of such subscriber, to the share specified; but the

want of such certificate shall not prevent the proprietor of any share from selling or disposing thereof; and in case any such certificate shall become defaced, or be lost or destroyed, then another certificate shall be made out and entered by the secretary.

23. Is the general saving clause, and

24. Directs that this shall be deemed a public act.

## OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

### AFRICA.

*Sierra Leone.*—In our sixth volume, p. 977, we stated the change of governors that had taken place in this settlement; with the case of the Nova Scotia woman who had been twice tried for the same crime. She received however, from the late governor, a pardon on condition of self-banishment from the colony: the present governor has annulled the condition, and rendered her pardon absolute. There is reason to think she was entirely guiltless of the crime imputed to her.

*Slave Dealings, by Fraud, or Connivance.*—The late governor asserted, that under various fraudulent coverures the practice of dealing in slaves still continued in Africa. That the pretence of forming a *black corps* was resorted to as one mean of deception: that the fees for procuration, for apprenticeships, &c. were used to disguise the sale; that negroes were brought down from the interior; and that *stealing* of boys, &c. not properly taking them in war, continued to be practised. A clerk in the service of government produced an account of *one hundred and sixty seven slaves disposed of*. Men 58; boys 51; women 14; girls 41; infants 3; observing that “*none were given away for nothing, except those for whom nothing could be got.*” An American vessel, the Triton, was amerced in £500 for kidnapping slaves.

*Labourers at the Expence of the Public discharged.*—The late governor condemned to the king and employed on the public works so many slaves, (167 at one time) that the present governor, Capt. Columbine, thought proper as one of the first acts of his government, to give notice that he should discharge many of them; and to exhort the settlers to a more extensive and steady cultivation of their lands.

*Colonial Finances embarrassed.*—The late governor had issued a mass of paper, much beyond what he had funds to realize: Governor Columbine issued a proclamation, protesting against the expectation of the payment of any bills *by him*, except those drawn by *his own authority*. In consequence, the holders of bills sanctioned by the late Governor Thompson, as his departure approached,

became extremely uneasy, and at length arrested him. On demanding a writ of *habeas corpus*, the cause of his arrest was investigated and his detention was deemed illegal, and unsustainable, for the following reasons.

“ 1st. That Mr. Thompson had been recalled from his office as governor, to appear before his majesty in council, there to give an account of his administration.”

“ 2d. That the right of his majesty is indisputable, to command the attendance of his officers in high responsible stations abroad, to appear before his royal presence or his privy council, there to give an account of their several administrations.”

“ 3d. That this right would be completely barred, were the governors of colonies to be arrested in those colonies immediately on their laying down their authority; particularly when the cause of arrest originated from circumstances connected with their public duties.”

“ 4th. That the cause of this arrest appeared to arise from some confusion of Mr. Thompson’s public accounts, by which confusion the notes issued as the paper money for the use of the colony, cannot be immediately liquidated by public bills as originally stipulated.”

Mr. Thompson was accordingly liberated; and on the following morning Mr. Thompson embarked, under a salute from the fort and the troops, and sailed for England in the brig Caesar of Liverpool. The amount of the notes for the liquidation of which no public assets can be found, is £8161 16s. 8d. The knowledge of this incident may prove of no trivial importance to some of our readers. Should they happen to be at any time employed by a governor in any of our settlements, they will do well to see that the payment they receive is efficient. The hope of the colonists in Sierra Leone is now directed to the favour of his majesty’s government at home, and to the generosity of the mother country, for the discharge of those bills, which certainly were received on the public faith of the colonial government.

*Address and Counter-Declaration.*—An address to the late governor on his departure has been counteracted by a series of resolutions completely adverse to the tenor of it. This instrument affirms that “ the stock of cattle in the colony is far less than it was two years ago,”—that “ the roads and bridges are in a state of decay,”—that “ trade has increased; but not equal to what it might have been,”—and that “ not a twentieth part of the land allotted is in a state of cultivation.” “ At a meeting of the *freeholders* and principal inhabitants of this colony, called by the *sheriff*, March 5th 1810, held at the church in Freetown.”—We should like to know by what phrase in the dialects of

Africa, the British terms, *mayor*, *alderman*, *sheriffs*, *freeholders*, *habeas corpus*, *attorney*, and *jury* are rendered; and what ideas are annexed by the natives, or probably may be by their posterity, to such *barbarous* intruders on the purity of their vernacular language.

*Fire and subsequent Improvement.*—In consequence of a fire which broke out March 2d, and consumed twenty-six houses in two hours time, the governor has taken measures to discourage the covering of houses with thatch; and to introduce shingles, or some less combustible material.

AMERICA, NORTH.

May 1st 1810.

*An Act concerning the commercial Intercourse between the United States, Great Britain and France and their Dependencies, and for other purposes.*—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That from and after the *passage* of this act, no British or French *armed vessel* shall be permitted to enter the harbours or waters under the jurisdiction of the United States; but every British or French *armed vessel* is hereby interdicted, except when they shall be forced in by distress, by the dangers of the sea, or when charged with dispatches, or business from their governments, or coming as a public packet for the conveyance of letters; in which case, as well as in all others when they shall be permitted to enter, the commanding officer shall immediately report his *vessel* to the collector of the district, stating the object or causes of his entering the harbours or waters of the United States; and shall take such position therein as shall be assigned him by such collector, and shall conform himself, his *vessel* and *crew*, to such regulations respecting health, repairs, supplies, stay, intercourse and *departure*, as shall be signified to him by the said collector, under the authority and direction of the President of the United States, and not conforming thereto, shall be required to depart from the United States.—Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That all pacific intercourse with any interdicted foreign *armed vessels* the officers or *crew* thereof, is hereby forbidden. And if any person shall afford any aid to such *armed vessel*, either in repairing her, or in furnishing her, her officers or *crew*, with supplies of any kind, or in any manner whatsoever, or if any pilot shall assist in navigating the said *armed vessel*, contrary to this prohibition, unless for the purpose of carrying her beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, the person or persons so offending shall be liable to be bound to their good behaviour, and shall moreover forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding

two thousand dollars, to be recovered upon indictment or information, in any court of competent jurisdiction; one moiety thereof to the Treasury of the United States, and the other moiety to the person who shall give information and prosecute the same to effect; provided, that if the prosecution shall be by a public officer, the whole forfeiture shall accrue to the Treasury of the United States.—Sect. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the penalties and forfeitures which may have been incurred under the act entitled “an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes,” last mentioned, and also all the penalties and forfeitures which may have been incurred under the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, or under any of the several acts supplementary thereto, or to enforce the same, or under the acts to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States, and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, shall be recovered and distributed, and may be remitted in the manner provided by the said acts respectively, and in like manner as if the said acts had continued in full force and effect.—Sect. 4. And be it further enacted, That in case either Great Britain or France shall before the third day of March next, so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, which fact the president of the United States shall declare by proclamation, and if the other nation shall not within three months thereafter so revoke or modify her edicts in like manner, then the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eighteenth sections of the act, entitled, “an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States, and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes,” shall from and after the expiration of three months from the date of the proclamation aforesaid be revived and have full force and effect, so far as relates to the dominions, colonies and dependencies, and to the articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of the nation thus refusing or neglecting to revoke or modify her edicts in the manner aforesaid. And the restrictions imposed by this act shall from the date of such proclamation cease and be discontinued in relation to the nation revoking or modifying her decrees in the manner aforesaid. J. B. Varnum, speaker of the House of Representatives. John Gaillard, President of the Senate pro-tempore. Approved, James Madison.

General Armstrong to Mr. Pinkney,  
VOL. VIII. [Lit. Pan. July, 1810.]

Paris, Jan. 25, 1810.—Sir, A letter from Mr. Secretary Smith, of the 1st December last, made it my duty to inquire of his excellency the Duke of Cadore, what were the conditions on which his majesty the emperor would annul his decree; and whether, if Great Britain revoked her blockades of a date anterior to that decree, his majesty would consent to revoke the said decree? To these questions I have this day received the following answer, which I hasten to convey to you by a special messenger.—Answer. The only condition required for the revocation by his majesty the emperor, of the decree of Berlin, will be the previous revocation by the British government of her blockades of France, or part of France (such as that from the Elbe to Brest), of a date anterior to that of the aforesaid decree.

No French Duke in America.—On the 27th of April a bill passed the Senate, providing that, “If any citizen of the United States should accept or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emoluments of any kind wha ever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them.”

American attention to improved breed of Sheep.—A Merino ram brought from Cadiz in the ship *Atlantie*, was recently sold in New York at the very high price of 1000 dollars.—Col. Humphries, of New York, likewise sold there last month, by public auction, two ewes and two rams, for 6000 dollars.

Rewards to British Seamen.—The American Norfolk gazette states, that the insurance offices of that city and New York were about to present Admiral Purvis with a gold medal, for his exertions in assisting the American vessels that were driven on shore in the gale of wind, in the bay of Cadiz; and also to raise a subscription for the families of such British seamen as lost their lives in that meritorious service.

Commerce with Britain.—It is calculated, that within one month after the removal of the restrictions on American commerce, upwards of one thousand vessels would leave the United States for British ports, laden with wheat, flour, cotton, tobacco, &c. This supply will stop the drain of specie to purchase the corn of France.

#### AUSTRIA.

Protestants politically patronized!—A cabinet order, published in the Vienna gazette, prohibits the circulation in the Austrian States, of the journal *der Morgenblatt*, printed at Munich, of which the principal conductor is Baron d'Actin, known by

several literary disputes. The reasons of prohibition are in substance: "That this journal habitually *insults the protestants*, by *accusing them of principles favourable to democracy and atheism*. His majesty the emperor, considering that the protestants form a great proportion of the people subject to his sceptre, thinks it his duty not to suffer a foreign gazette to circulate accusations, as destitute of foundation, as calculated to disturb the public concord and tranquillity.

FRANCE.

*A bas la Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité, &c.*—Paris, June 12. The inscription of "Unity, the Indivisibility of the Republic, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, or Death," which was still to be seen on Sunday last, under the clock of the Hôtel-de-Ville, and also the *Cap of Liberty*, stuck up in front of that building, have been since removed.

*The Pope's imprisonment.*—Paris, June 1st. The Pope's confinement in the fortress of Savona has been rendered so severe, that even the servants who attended him from Italy are denied access to him. His Holiness subsists on the common gaol allowance, having refused to receive a monthly sum of money offered to him by Buonaparte.

*Cardinals in Paris.*—There are a great number of Cardinals in Paris, in a state of virtual confinement; as none of them on any occasion can obtain permission to leave the capital. They are allowed pensions of 30,000 livres, (£1,200) a year each, in lieu of the immense revenues of which they have been plundered.

*American vessels.*—By a new decree of the French Emperor, American vessels under sequestration in the ports of France, that had compromised for their liberation, and for which large sums had been paid, were ordered to be detained. Great doubts were entertained whether any part of the money so extorted would be refunded.

*Manufactures.*—Cambrai, May 1. Twenty years ago, there were manufactured in this city and district, 20,000 pieces of dimity, yearly; at present more than 30,000 pieces are made. The spinning of cotton, the soap manufactures, and other branches of national industry, are increased in the same proportion.

*Late King of Spain, &c.*—The foreign journals inform us that the late King of Spain, Charles IV, the queen his wife, with the Prince of Peace, continue to reside at Marseilles: some add, in penury and disgrace enough.

GERMANY.

*Enfeebled State of Literature.*—Not long ago we gave notice that the monthly journals of literature, French and foreign, published at Paris, were diminished in size and price; the following article is a confirmation of the cause we assigned. The German journalists

remark with regret, that at their great annual fairs the exhibition of new works of solid information, on moral and political topics, has been rapidly diminishing for a series of years; and that at the late Leipzig fair scarcely any thing was produced but novels, and other productions of a light and frivolous cast. All of them lament the effect, not one dares assign the cause; which is the oppressive tyranny exercised by the French government over the press throughout the Continent.

*Patriotism in the Tyrols.*—Innspruck, May 2. A report got into general circulation that Hoffer's retreat on one of the mountains of Passeier was covered to the French for a sum of money, by the clergymen Danej, at Schlanders, in the Vinchau. The consequence was, that he had not a moment's certainty of his life, and he was incessantly assailed with the bitterest repreaches. To remove this impression, there has been inserted in our newspaper a letter from General Count Baraguay, which declares that Parson Danej had no share whatever in the apprehension of Hoffer.

HOLLAND.

The French commandant at Rotterdam has arrested several persons charged with having been concerned in the recent disturbances there.

*Popular Violence.*—The following proclamation was issued at Rotterdam, May 24.

Burgomastership of the city of Rotterdam.—The burgomaster of the city of Rotterdam, having learnt with the utmost indignation, that yesterday evening, at the time the French soldiers in garrison here paraded in the great marketplace, and also at the barracks, a more numerous assembly than usual, or rather a very great multitude of people, collected, and that not only by their violent pressure, accompanied by the hootings of mischievous boys, was the exercising of the soldiers very much impeded, but also that the result was, that the soldiers were insulted and injured, and that they were pelted with stones; a part of the said multitude having followed the soldiers to the barracks, from which they afterwards retired:—and that, in the mean time, one of the French officers, on his way from the barracks to his residence, was wounded in the head, with a stone thrown by one of the mob:—The burgomaster, being on the one hand anxious that the said officer should receive that satisfaction to which he is justly entitled, and, on the other, that peace and tranquillity, which ought, under all circumstances, to be kept within this city, should be maintained, and those who shew a disposition to interrupt the same, be punished, and this city and corporation be thus secured from those inconveniences, disorders, and injurious consequences to which they might otherwise be exposed:—Has thought proper, upon consulting the magistrates, and with the approbation of the *Heer Drost* of this quarter, to offer, and he hereby offers a reward of 1000 *Carols guilders* to the person who shall give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator of the criminal act above-mentioned, and further a reward of 300 *guilders* for the discovery of the instigator of the

insults, or any person who took a part therein. The name of the informer shall, if desired, be concealed.—The burgomaster takes this occasion to warn all and every individual, in the most earnest manner, to abstain from flocking together, or assembling in crowds in any place or places, within this city; and more especially to guard against so assembling at the barracks, in the great market, and all places where there may be French soldiers or Custom-house officers. —He further charges them, neither by looks, deportment, nor gestures, much less by words or deeds, to offer any insult; not to use reproachful language or expressions tending to a breach of the peace, nor to be guilty of the slightest outrage, by hooting of or pushing against the French military officers, soldiers, and Custom-house officers; but on the contrary, that they treat all of them with every degree of respect; inasmuch as every person who shall in future be found molesting, or in any way obstructing the soldiers, in garrison in this city, or committing any excesses, shall be punished for such offences, according to the laws of the empire, and the state of the case, even to the extent of capital punishment: and all parents and tutors are charged to keep a strict watch over their children, for which they shall be specially responsible; all and every being hereby warned, that the garrison will oppose force by force.

(Signed) ISAAC VAN TEYLINGEN.  
Rotterdam, May 24, 1810.

It is understood, that this commotion was more extensive than is expressed in this paper; and that the French troops fired several volleys on the populace, before they dispersed.]

*Distrust of the Permanence of the Prussian Power, prevents the success of the Prussian Loan in Holland.*—[Compare Panorama, Vol. VIII. p. 339.]

To his Excellency Baron Von Knobelsdorf, Minister Plenipotentiary of Prussia in Holland.—“ M. Le Baron.—The reports which some persons have thought proper to circulate in Holland, respecting the future destiny of Prussia, have come to the knowledge of the Emperor; and I have not omitted to inform my illustrious sovereign, that the Dutch capitalists have been prevented from taking a part in the loan for the use of his Majesty the King of Prussia, from an idea that these reports had some foundation, and an apprehension that they would be partially or totally verified by the event. I now have it in charge to contradict these reports in the most positive manner, and to assure you that his Imperial and Royal Majesty takes the most sincere interest in the preservation and re-establishment of Prussia, and further that the sequel will confirm the irrefragable proofs of this sentiment, which my illustrious Sovereign has constantly felt a satisfaction in affording.—You will thus, M. Le Baron, be enabled to calm the apprehensions of the house charged with the loan for Prussia, and to tell them, that they may rely upon the relations of amity which subsist between the courts of Paris and Berlin, and that the maintenance of the integrity of the Prussian monarchy cannot, in the smallest degree, be a subject of doubt.—It is my wish, M. Le Baron, that the assurance

which I have hereby the honour to give you, may remove all uneasiness, and conduce to bring to a close the financial operation, which his Imperial and Royal Majesty is desirous of seeing completed to the utmost satisfaction of his Majesty the King of Prussia.—I beg, M. Le Baron, that you will accept the high assurance of my very particular consideration. (Signed)

“ A. Comte de la ROCHEFOUCAULD.”

“ The undersigned, ambassador of his Majesty the Emperor and King to his Majesty the King of Holland, guarantees, in the name of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, the territorial pledges that are given by Prussia as a security for the loan negotiated by that Power in Holland, and declares that no attempt shall ever be made to annul it.”

Count de la ROCHEFOUCAULD.

Amsterdam, May 15, 1810.

We do not understand that this assurance has produced any effect among the cautious Dutchmen.

*Commerce.*—Copy of “ General Instructions” recently published in Holland, prohibiting commercial intercourse with this country.—General Instructions:—“ It being the intention of the Emperor to prevent, by every possible means, the introduction into Holland of English merchandise and colonial produce, the *Generals in command* are to establish, at all points of the coast, a system of the most active vigilance. They can easily inform themselves who those of the inhabitants are that are reputed smugglers.—Every person guilty of introducing British merchandise and prohibited goods, or of holding any communication, directly or indirectly, with the English, shall be immediately arrested and tried by a commission to be appointed for this purpose.—All the Custom-house officers, belonging to a district under the command of a *General or superior officer*, shall dispose of them in such manner as he shall think most eligible, from the information he shall obtain as to local circumstances, and the disposition of the inhabitants. In short, *general officers* commanding any district, shall concert measures with the commanders of the Dutch troops stationed in the district, for occupying with a second line of troops the most important points suspected to be used as *entrepôts* for illicit trade.—The goods seized shall be warehoused, and a *procès verbal* shall be made, and the property divided according to the regulations of the Custom-house.—It may frequently occur, that vessels may arrive without being boarded as far as Rotterdam, Leyden, Dordt, and other parts distant from the coast. The Custom house officers stationed in those ports, shall attend the unloading of such vessels, and ascertain if there be on board colonial, English goods, or articles of the commerce of that country. When a vessel arrives on the coast, or at the mouth of any river, destined for any port in the interior, officers should be put on board, and a guard, to accompany the vessel to her destination, who will prevent the landing of any part of the goods which the parties might be desirous to save from examination.—General Head-Quarters at Utrecht, May 13th, 1810.

(Signed) Marshal the Duke of REGGIO.

**Expatriation: Catholic Religion ascendant.**—An Imperial decree, of May 15, orders all natives of the mouths of the Rhine, mouths of the Scheldt, and the territories incorporated with the two Nethes, in the service of Holland, or any other foreign state, to return to France before July 1, or previous thereto to apply to the prefects of their respective departments for leave to continue in such service, under pain of forfeiting their civil rights, and being subject to the punishments enacted in the code of Napoleon.—A second decree, of the same date, relates to the repairs of the damage done at Flushing.—A third directs the minister for religious worship to present, for his Majesty's approbation, a commissioner, who shall forthwith repair to the ceded Dutch territory to make distribution of the churches and parishes between the Catholics and Protestants. The Catholic religion is, by this decree, with regard to its public exercise, the calling of the faithful to divine service by toll of bells, and its clergy wearing the insignia of their order, placed in every respect on the same footing as in other parts of the empire.

**National Thanksgiving.**—Wednesday, May 16, was observed as a day of solemn thanksgiving in Holland. The minister of the interior published a long address to his countrymen, a few days before, in which he inculcates the lesson, that under all their misfortunes, they still have great cause to thank Heaven that they ARE SUFFERED TO EXIST as a nation.

#### INDIES, WEST.

**Negro Longevity.**—A negro man is now living at Jamaica, who perfectly remembers the sinking of Port Royal in the earthquake of 1692. By his own account he was upwards of twelve years of age at that time, so that he cannot be now less than 130. His sight is imperfect, not from age, but an external injury received many years since; but he is otherwise hale and able.

**American Defaulter.**—Application was lately made by the American agent at Jamaica, to the Duke of Manchester, for the arrest of Brown, the fugitive collector of New Orleans, who had taken refuge in that Island; but his grace replied, that "the case was one in which he did not think he could with propriety interfere." Brown had deposited 100,000 dollars in the hands of Messrs. Dick, Orr, and Co. of Jamaica, in exchange for their bills on London; the particulars of these bills the American agent advertised, and adopted measures to stop payment of them in London.

#### ITALY.

**Sequestrations.**—Trieste, April 24. The cargoes of the Turkish vessels sequestered in the port of Leghorn are valued at a million and a half of piastres. Following the example that has been set at Leghorn, all the vessels that have arrived for some weeks past, under the Turkish flag from Smyrna, and other ports of the Levant, were yesterday put under sequestration, on suspicion of their trading with the English, or at least, of their having paid them a duty of 20 per cent upon their cargoes.

**Confiscations.**—The value of the colonial commodities confiscated at Trieste, and those both there and at Venice, sold to the best bidders, amounted to twelve millions of florins.

**Expulsion of the Priests.**—Rome, June 2. The decrees relative to the dissolution of the cloisters, are duly carried into execution. The roads are covered with regular priests returning to their places of nativity; only the canons of St. Peter and St. John Lateran remain.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

#### Description of a Reef and Shoal off Port Dalrymple, New Zealand.

The ship Hebe, Captain Leigh, which sailed from Port Jackson, the 24th March, 1808, was wrecked on the 15th June last, on an unknown reef, in Bass's straits off Port Dalrymple, Van Dieman's Island, the commander and all the crew except one Lascar were saved.

The following is the bearing of the shoal, as detailed by Captain Leigh to Lieut.-Governor Patterson.

"The reef on which the Hebe struck, and was the occasion of her loss (which I beg leave to name after her) bears from the flag-staff on Point Clarence W. 4 N. by compass, about 5 miles distant, and may extend farther to sea; as I think the Hebe went over the middle of it, it is very dangerous, never being dry, though at low water spring tides, the water is discoloured over it, which I have seen on the flag staff on Point Clarence, at the above bearing. The Hebe was on it at the top of high water, drawing 13 feet, and had not less than 2½ fathoms, the swell being rather high; it has no connection with the western reef, but bears from it about N. by W. true, I suppose 2 miles distant; the outer breakers on the western reef, bears from the flag-staff W. per compass: Mr. Flinders's bearing being the same."

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

**Hops cultivated.**—Several persons at Sydney, have begun to cultivate the hop vine. A Mr. Squires, in 1808, planted two acres, from which he gathered 500 cwt. of clear hops. The perceptible growth of the vines was from 12 to 18 inches in the course of the day and night.

#### RUSSIA.

**First American Flag.**—Odessa, March 5. This day arrived an American vessel from Baltimore. It is the first appearance of the American Flag in the Black Sea. The captain has brought letters from our consul general in America, M. Duschkov.

**Governments.**—It is remarked, that in the list of the Russian governments published in the Kalendar of St. Petersburg, for the

current year, neither that of Finland nor that of Bialystock are mentioned.

*Kotzebue*.—The celebrated *Kotzebue* is under arrest at Riga.

SPAIN.

*Pernicious Effects of the Effluvia of Quicksilver*. It is stated in a private letter from Cadiz, that after the late hurricane, the *Triumph*'s boats picked up near 700 boxes of quicksilver, which, for the purpose of being taken care of, were stowed in the store-rooms and the hold; but the heat having caused the boxes to crack, several tons of the subtle fluid ran through the ship; which had such an effect on the crew, that 300 of them were obliged to be shifted into transports, several of whom, it is feared, cannot recover. The provisions also partook of the pernicious influence; and the *Triumph* is ordered to Gibraltar, to be cleared immediately.

SWEDEN.

*Death of the lately elected Crown Prince*.

—Dispatches have been received at the Admiralty from Sir James Saumarez, stating the death of the Crown Prince of Sweden. His highness fell from his horse in a fit of apoplexy, while he was reviewing some troops, and instantly expired. By this event, the recent arrangements for the exclusion of the deposed king, Gustavus Adolphus and his family, from the throne of Sweden, may be frustrated.

The government has caused the corpse of the late prince to be examined by several physicians, who have published a report, attributing his death to apoplexy solely.

SWITZERLAND.

*Recruits for France*.—The number of recruits raised in this country for the service of France, from December to March, is 2292.

*Promenade of the late King of Sweden*.—Basle, April 30. King Gustavus Adolphus has hired for several months the hotel called the *Cherry Tree*; the queen is daily expected. His majesty walks frequently on the territory of France, on that of Switzerland, and that of Baden.

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OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

*Attempt to assassinate His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland*.

AMONG the most singular and unaccountable incidents of the month of May is the attack made on a prince of the blood royal of Britain, by his own servant, an Italian, [we believe a Piedmontese] who had been several years in the duke's family, and treated by him with peculiar attention. We prefer stating the particulars of this attempt in the form it assumed when investigated by the coroner's inquest. Public curiosity has been

extremely anxious to obtain intelligence, by which to assign some probable motive for this atrocious deed; and public imagination and rumour have been equally active in detailing circumstances barely not impossible. It is asserted that Seillis had formerly lived in the service of Mr. Church of New York in America, who was robbed of 500 dollars, and who once found a man in his bed-chamber at midnight—understood to be Seillis,—who was immediately discharged from his service. Another affirmation marks Seillis as the man who threw a stone at the King, in St. James's Park, some years ago: to which is added, that he was by birth a *Corsican*. These particulars may be true: but the public voice speaks decidedly on the impropriety of placing foreign servants in confidential situations, near the persons of our princes and our nobility: this has long been an infatuation among our higher classes; and the consequences resulting from it, are more prejudicial to this nation than we think proper in this place to explain.

Friday, June 1, an inquest was held in the apartments of His Royal Highness, on the body of Joseph Seillis, the Italian servant, who attempted his assassination.

The first deposition read was that of His Royal Highness, who stated, that he had been awakened about three o'clock on Thursday morning by two violent blows on the head, which were immediately followed by two others, accompanied by a hissing kind of noise. From this circumstance his first conjecture was, that a bat had entered his room. There was a lamp burning in the chamber, and by its light he perceived a letter, which lay on his table, completely covered with blood, the idea then struck him that there was a murderer in the room, and he accordingly struggled, as quickly as he could, out of bed. At this moment a naked sabre was dropped on the floor, and he perceived a man escaping towards the apartment in which Seillis slept. He went down stairs, aroused his page, and gave the alarm. On returning up stairs, he found that the sword which had been dropped was his own regimental sabre. He also found a pair of slippers belonging to Seillis, in the closet adjoining his bed-room, and the key of the door on the closet side of it; a thing very unusual. There was also in the closet a dark lantern. Seillis was one of his own valets, and had never incurred his displeasure, nor could he imagine any motive likely to prompt him to this extraordinary attempt.

Christopher Neale, one of his Royal Highness's pages deposed, that he slept in a room separated from the Duke's only by a thin partition. On Thursday morning, he was awakened about three o'clock by the Duke's voice, who cried out several times " Neale,

Neale, I am murdered."—He instantly started up, and the Duke told him to "take care, as the murderers were in his bed-room." The Duke was in his shirt, covered with blood. Neale seized the poker, and proceeding towards the yellow room, the door of which was open, he trod on a naked sword, reeking with blood. He took it up, and asked to pursue the murderer. The Duke answered, "No, no, Neale, for God's sake do not go from me, as there are more of them in it." The Duke then leaned on his arm, and they went down stairs together. The porter was by this time roused, and the Duke directed him to lock the doors, and allow no person to leave the house. They then met Mrs. Neale, whom the Duke directed to go and alarm Seillis. After this they returned to the Duke's chamber, to search for the assassin. He looked into the closet, and there he found Seillis's black leather slippers, a dark lanthorn, a bottle of water, the scabbard of a sword, and two bolsters; the key of the closet door was on the inside. A report by this time reached the Duke, that Seillis had been murdered. Mr. Home, the surgeon, then arrived, and found that the Duke had received several wounds in the head, the throat, the thigh, the hand, and the left arm. It was plain that the person who made the attack on the Duke must have remained secreted in the closet, as all the other doors leading to the Duke's apartment were locked. A few days since, Seillis had, according to orders, taken the Duke's regiments and sword out, to make them ready for a review which did not take place. He afterwards returned the regiments, but left the sword on the sofa in the Duke's room, where it had lain ever since until the fatal night. Seillis seemed to be the favourite servant of the Duke. He had done more for him than for any one else in the house.

Some dissatisfaction had arisen about two years since. It had been the custom of the Duke to allow his servants 3s. 6d. extra on travelling days, at that time they had only half a guinea per week, board wages. The Duke afterwards increased the weekly allowance to 14s. per week, discontinuing the extra allowance on travelling days. A paper to this effect was drawn up for the servants to sign, professing their satisfaction at the arrangement. Seillis refused to sign this paper. He said "he'd be d——d if he would, and that none but low blackguards would consent to it." This was reported to the Duke, who declared, in case of Seillis's persisting, his wife and family should quit the apartments. Seillis after this, signed the paper. He had never since this, heard of any disagreement between the Duke and Seillis. Seillis was of a very malicious dis-

position, and totally unable to bear the least contradiction. He had quarrelled with the Steward at Kew, and frequently with the other servants.

Anne Neale, wife to the above, deposed that she had been called up at three o'clock on Thursday morning, by the alarm of the Duke's murder. She found his Royal Highness in the page's room, bleeding profusely. He directed her to call Seillis. She went to one of the doors of his room (there were two doors), and knocked. There was no answer. She then went to open the door of the yellow room, but it was locked. After this she was joined by the porter, and they went round to the other door of Seillis's room in order to waken him; the porter looked in, and exclaimed that Seillis had cut his throat. Seillis was a very obstinate man, and would bear no contradiction, not even from the Duke. He constantly persisted in every dispute, that he was in the right, and indeed it was not safe to differ from him. The Duke had on all occasions shewn him the most particular kindness; even lately when he was affected with a cold, he would not allow him to go on the outside of the carriage, but insisted on his going inside with himself to Windsor. The Princess Augusta and His Royal Highness had stood sponsors by proxy, for Seillis's last child; and Her Majesty had made the mother a present of two pieces of India muslin.—Seillis had a key to pass from his own apartments to the Duke's without going out of doors. He was always very distant with the other servants. The whole Royal Family were particularly attached to Seillis, and on every court day they had his wife and children brought into the gallery to see them. Even on the last day the Queen was in town, she had the young baby brought into the room to be shewn to her. She never heard Seillis was jealous of his wife; quite the contrary, he was a domestic man, particularly attached to her and fond of his children.

These particulars were confirmed by Benjamin Smith, porter to H. R. H. Mathew Gressen (a foreigner) who described Seillis as an inoffensive man. J. Creighton, Serjeant of the Coldstream guards, who was on duty at the palace that night. Thomas Strictland, under butler to H. R. H. Sarah Farley, housemaid, who had charge of the bedroom, and others of the Duke's servants and attendants.

The coroner stated that two letters had been found in Seillis's portfolio addressed to the Duke, and remonstrating on the preference given to Neale. One of them also remarked the difference between the treatment of the Pages of the Prince of Wales and those of his Royal Highness; as the Prince

regularly placed his Pages inside the carriage, while those of the Duke rode outside.

The jury adjourned to view the Duke's bed-chamber. It had been carefully sealed up, so that every thing remained exactly in the same state in which his Royal Highness had left it; the bed, the dressing-table, the water in which his wounds were washed, remained undisturbed. On a chair beside the bed, lay the night clothes the Duke had on when he was attacked. His shirt was literally steeped in blood. Two cotton night-caps which he had on, and a thickly wadded blue silk bandage with which they were fastened, were cut completely through with a stroke of the sabre. The assassin seemed to have stood rather back towards the head of the bed, which was placed in a small recess, in order to avoid discovery, and was therefore obliged to strike down at the Duke's head in a slanting direction; in consequence of which, the curtains which hung from the top impeded the action of the sword, and to this alone can his Royal Highness's preservation be imputed—several of the tassels of the curtain were cut off. The sword was a large military sabre of the Duke's, and had been lately sharpened. The whole edge appeared hacked and blunted with the force of the blows. His Royal Highness's shirt was cut through in several places, and a great splinter was shivered from the door through which he made his escape. Adjoining the room itself, and communicating with it, is the little closet where the murderer secreted himself. There is in this closet a small press, in which the bolsters were usually put, and in which he hid himself; the scabbard of the sabre was found in it.

After having inspected this room, the jury proceeded to that of Seillis. The body of the murderer lay on a bed of matted blood, in an half erect posture, livid and loathsome. A horrid gash extended from ear to ear; the under jaw almost dropped, and over all the features the distortion of pain was visible, apparently struggling with the ghastly composure of death. The razor, with which the fatal deed was perpetrated, lay near him on a chest of drawers. The back of his head reclined upon his watch, which was suspended from the head of the bed; and a basin of blood and water was on the table beside him. His cravat, almost cut to pieces, was found beside the razor. He was a little sallow man, whose features retained some regularity, even amid the convulsion into which they were distorted. He had on, his blue cloth pantaloons, on which his hands all smeared and stiff with blood, were extended, and his grey worsted stockings, but no shoes.

Mary Anne Seillis wife to the deceased, deposed to the general good conduct and

character of her late husband; who was of sober and domestic habits, fond of his children, not subject to derangement, and who had been induced by a sense of benefits received from his situation near the Duke to continue in his service, notwithstanding the quarrel with Neale. Other servants, spoke to his domestic habits. The Duke was particularly kind to Seillis. The enquiry lasted many hours. Verdict *Felo de se*.

On examining the situation of the Duke of Cumberland's bed, it appears most surprising that his Royal Highness should have escaped, for it is placed in a recess, and is only accessible on one side. The Duke, therefore, in getting out of bed, was obliged to come in contact with the assassin. It appears that Seillis must have made a most violent thrust with the sabre at the Duke as he was attempting to escape, for part of the frame of the door is cut away: but it seems rather to have been done by a lunge than by a blow, as the point of the sabre is bent.

The thanks of the Duke of Cumberland were returned at St. James's Church on Sunday, June 3, at both morning and afternoon service, for his providential escape.

The body of Seillis was buried at one o'clock in the morning in Scotland Yard, in the highway towards the Thames, about two yards before the door of the egg warehouse.

*Toleration Act.*—In consequence of the motions made by Lord Sidmouth, in the House of Lords, we are informed, that the returns have been transmitted by the Registrars in each diocese, of the number of places registered therein; and also by the clerks of the peace of the several counties, both of the Preachers and places licensed therein, according to the Toleration Act, from the beginning of the year 1700, to the end of the year 1808. The totals, we understand, are as follow—Number of Places registered in the Bishops' Court 10,154—Number of Places registered at the Quarter Sessions 2,007—Total places 12,161—Number of Preachers 3,672.

In consequence of this disproportion between the number of places and preachers, we have made enquiries on the subject; from which we learn, that often, a room in a dwelling house is the first Place of Worship licensed: then, perhaps, a barn, or other inferior kind of habitation, receives a congregation under a *second license*; afterwards, but more usually at the *fourth license* than at the third, a Meeting Place is built: but these *four licences* may be obtained by the same Preacher. To this must be added, the number of places that are opened, but fail; one Preacher may supply several of these; but the number of places relinquished are never deducted from the list of licences.

*The Duke of Kent.*—In consequence of a publication by Mrs. Clarke, [formerly *under the protection* of the D. of York:] intended among other purposes, to involve the Duke of Kent in the conspiracy to disgrace his brother the Duke of York, late commander-in-chief; his royal highness has thought proper to publish a paper which he had already communicated to a few of his friends; with an address: the following is a copy. For the Duke of Kent's denial of any enmity to his brother, compare our Parliamentary History, *Panorama*, Vol. VII. p. 739. p. 7. also.

The Duke of Kent having seen a recent publication intitld the " Rival Princes," in which he is charged with having sanctioned and encouraged the adoption and prosecution of measures tending to the manifest injury of a brother's honour and interests, it is impossible that he should not feel anxious to counteract, immediately, the impression which must dwell with the country, while such foul and unmerited aspersions remain unnoticed. To remove, therefore, from his character that stigma which would justly attach to it, if it were not in his power to prove that there has not at any time existed, the smallest foundation for a charge, at the very idea of which every honest man must recoil with horror and indignation :

The Duke of Kent has determined to lay before the public the following declaration, which was made and committed to paper by Captain Dodd, on the 26th day of July last, in the presence of the Earl of Harrington and Colonel Vesey, and which was delivered to him, to be used at his discretion. At that period the duke was induced to require this declaration, with a view to his own satisfaction, in consequence of various reports and insinuations which had gained circulation. The communication of it was consequently confined to his own family, and to some of his friends; and he had flattered himself that it was necessary to make any appeal to the public on a matter which affected himself exclusively: nor is it without sincere concern that he now finds himself under the necessity of entering thus publicly into a vindication of his conduct. He is, however, confident that every liberal mind will give him credit for taking a step which he feels to be due to his character, to the honour and dignity of his family, and which marks his anxiety to stand well with the country in general.

*Queries put to Captain Dodd by his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent: and his answers thereto, 26th July, 1809.*

Q. Have I either directly or indirectly, sanctioned, advised, or encouraged any attack upon the Duke of York?—A. Never. (Signed T. Dodd.)

Q. Have I had to your knowledge any

acquaintance or communication with Colonel Wardle, or any of the persons concerned in bringing forward the investigation respecting the Duke of York's conduct, which took place in Parliament last winter, either direct or indirect?—A. I feel confident that your royal highness has no such knowledge or acquaintance. (Signed T. Dodd.)

Q. Have I, to your knowledge, ever had any acquaintance with, or knowledge of, Mrs. Clarke, or any communication with her, direct or indirect, upon the subject above named, or any other?—A. I am confident your royal highness never had. (Signed T. Dodd.)

Q. Have I ever expressed to you any sentiment which could induce you to believe that I approved of what was brought forward in Parliament against the Duke of York, or of any proceeding that would tend to his obloquy or disgrace?—A. Never. I have heard your royal highness lament the business *viva voce*, and you made the same communication to me in writing. (Signed T. Dodd.)

Q. Have you ever, to your recollection, expressed yourself, either by word or in writing, either to Colonel Wardle or Mrs. Clarke, or any other person connected with the investigation on the Duke of York's conduct, in any way that could give them reason to suppose that I approved of the measure, or would countenance those concerned in bringing it forward?—A. Never. But I have, on the contrary, expressed myself that your royal highness would have a very different feeling. (Signed T. Dodd.)

Q. What were my expressions on the subject of the pamphlet which appeared, passing censure on the conduct of the Duke of York, and others of my family, and holding up my character to praise; and what have been the sentiments which I have uniformly expressed on similar publications, whether in the newspapers or otherwise?—A. I have invariably heard your royal highness regret that any person should attempt to do justice to your own character at the expence of that of the Duke of York, or any other member of your family. (Signed T. Dodd.)

Q. During the ten years you have been my private secretary, when, in the most confidential moments, I have given vent to my wounded feelings upon professional subjects, did you ever hear me express myself mimical to the Duke of York, or that I entertained an expectation of raising myself by his fall?—A. Never: on the contrary, I have frequently heard your royal highness express yourself very differently. (T. Dodd.)

The above questions, written in Colonel Vesey's hand, were all dictated by me,

(Signed) EDWARD.

In the presence of Lord Harrington.  
(Signed) HARRINGTON, J. A. VESSEY.  
Castle Hill, Lodge, June 16, 1810.

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*East-India College, at Hertford, May 28.*  
—At the examination of the students of the institution, at the close of the present term, and after the usual forms, the following prizes were presented, by the honourable chairman of the East-India Company, in the presence of the college committee, principal, professors and masters, to the undermentioned students, to whom the same had been awarded by the college council, for their superior attainments, in the several branches of study, *viz.* Books.

For their acquirements in Sanscrit—10 Messrs. Stuart, and Swetenham.

For Bengalee—to Messrs. Richardson, Hobhouse, and Wilkinson.

For Persian—to Messrs. Lindsay, Clive, Norris.

For Hindustani—to Messrs. Macleod, Vaughan, Norris.

For Oriental writing—Mr. I. A. Pringle.

Mathematical department—Messrs. Chastenay, Richardson, Macleod, Fraser.

Classical department—Messrs. I. A. Pringle, Chastenay:—Norris, Babington, junior class.

Political economy—Mr. Stuart.

Ditto and modern history—Mr. Wynch.

Modern history—Messrs. Hobhouse:—Valpy, junior class.

For Law—to Messrs. Stuart, Rooke, and Glynn.

Theology—Mr. Evan Baillie.

French department—Messrs. Traill, 1st prize, Chastenay, 2d do.

Drawing—Messrs. Waters, 1st prize, Stuart, 2d do.

Messrs. Lewis, Traill, Sutherland, Chastenay, W. Hudleston, Wy. ch, Hobhouse, Macleod, Pigou, were reported as having highly distinguished themselves.

Messrs. Swetenham, Norris, Glynn, Dallzell, Biscoe, Dick, Gardiner, Bax, passed the examination with credit.

*Sir Francis Burdett, v. the Speaker of the House of Commons*—Copy of the Rule of the Court of King's Bench, for leave for the defendant to plead several matters, on the motion of Mr. Abbott:—

"Wednesday next, after three weeks from Easter day, in the 50th year of King George the Third.

"Burdett, Bart, against Abbott, M.P.

"It is ordered, that the defendant have leave to plead several matters, to wit, *not guilty* to the whole declaration, and for further plea to the breaking and entering the plaintiff's message, and the assault and imprisonment mentioned in the first count, a justification under the resolutions of the house of commons, that the plaintiff had been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the house, and was ordered by the house to be committed to the Tower of London; and

that the defendant, as speaker of the house of commons, issued his warrants accordingly, to the serjeant at arms, attending the house, and to the lieutenant of the Tower; and for further plea to the assault and imprisonment mentioned in the first count, the like justification.—Upon the motion of Mr. Abbott. By the Court."

*Evasion of Sir Francis Burdett from the Tower, June 21.*

[Abstracted from the *Times Newspaper*.]

*Caution.*—The intention of a procession, on the liberation of Sir Francis Burdett, having been publicly advertised, we feel it our duty to warn all persons against committing any breach of the peace; it being our determination, to the utmost of our power, to preserve the public tranquillity.

*M. Wood, Sheriff of Middlesex.*

A letter was received by the Lord Mayor from Mr. Ryder, Secretary of State, intimating that as he understood a procession, on the liberation of Sir Francis Burdett, would pass through the city to-day,—he trusted his lordship would take the necessary measures to preserve the peace of the city.

The following additional regulations were published by the committee of friends of Sir Francis Burdett:—

*Gentlemen* who intend walking in the procession are to assemble on Great Tower-hill, and form themselves in the order of march, six a-breast, with front towards Cooper's-row. *Gentlemen* who intend riding on horseback are to assemble in Moorfields. *Gentlemen* who intend going in carriages are to assemble in the Minories; a carriage will be placed at the south corner of John-street, with the horses heads towards the north, behind which the others are to fall in as they arrive. *Gentlemen* on horseback, with white wands, will attend on Tower-hill to marshal the foot, others will attend, in like manner, in Moorfields, to marshal the horse, and direct their march to the Tower, where they will join the foot; others, in like manner, will attend the carriages in the Minories. The procession will pass Sir Francis Burdett's house; and *Gentlemen* will immediately disperse, by going up the streets on the north side of Pice-cadilly. The time for *Gentlemen* to assemble will be announced as early as possible. The committee of the friends of Sir Francis Burdett, who intend to express their respect and gratitude to him by escorting him from the Tower, earnestly recommend to every friend to freedom not to allow any circumstance to irritate them, and carefully avoid any thing that may lead to tumult and disorder.

In consequence of this intended procession for Sir F. B. various bodies of people, with music and banners, proceeded from different parts of the town towards Tower-hill, and nu-

merous concerts of marrow-bones and cleavers greeted the public ear. The lower orders displayed the highest possible degree of exultation. Many of them, by noon, had relaxed their temperance to exhilarate their patriotism. Knife-grinders, ballad-singers, butchers' boys, journeymen, and laborers of all descriptions, ardently joined in the spontaneous, though somewhat unpolished, festivity. Shortly after 11 o'clock, a strong corps of soldiers marched from the parade in St. James's park, to protect the Bank of England. Other troops also passed through the town. On Tower-hill and the adjacent streets, the crowd became very great: they waited quietly, but in the most anxious expectation and ardent hope. Suddenly, as if by some unexpected visitation of Providence, an universal feeling of disappointment ran through all their ranks, and the cup of expectation was dashed from their lips. Sir Francis, they were too soon informed, for what reason nobody could tell, declined the public triumph that awaited him; and from the Tower-stairs, stepping into a boat, had, unobservedly, taken his departure from his prison-house by water. It is impossible to sketch even a faint picture of the effects of this unforeseen, this hope-breaking event; the people at large; the electors of Westminster; the numerous cavalcade; the common councilmen of the city of London, all looking at each other for a time in silent chagrin and mute despair! The awful pause was soon broken, and rumor, with her hundred thousand tongues, diffused as many different reports. Some said he had been carried away by force; some were sure he was still kept in *durante* *vile*; some insinuated matters much worse; and others conceived, that after the trouble they had voluntarily taken, the expense they had put themselves to, and the time they had cheerfully sacrificed, the majesty of the people had been rather indifferently and coldly treated. It was, however, deemed proper that the procession should go back in form, which it accordingly did, in the order prescribed—numerous cavalcade—Major Cartwright—Colonel Hanger—Mr. Waithman—Mr. Quin—various banners—a low phaeton, drawn by four bay horses, driven by postillions in dresses of dark blue and buff jackets, ornamented with medallions and blue ribbons. But alas! empty!!! No Sir Francis was there! In vain from all the political admirers, and all the applauding beauties, who filled the windows from Tower-hill to Piccadilly, who had not yet learned the disaster, and who waved their blue ribbands, and lily handkerchiefs in the air, was every eye directed towards it, to behold the patriot senator, to partake of and adorn whose triumph they had from all quarters assembled! It was like a procession without a pageant, an army with-

out a general: the play of Hamlet by country strollers, but owing to unavoidable circumstances, Hamlet himself omitted. — Several stage-coaches participated in the procession; their drivers little inferior to the more aristocratical artists of the four-in-hand club.

The procession went on in the same irregular manner, through the Strand, Charing-cross, Cockspur-street, Haymarket, and to the house of Sir Francis, in Piccadilly, which it reached about eight o'clock. Shortly after nine, as the darkness came on, those who remained became clamorous for lights. At first some reluctance was shewn by the inhabitants, who, in fact, had made no preparation; but the people would brook no disobedience to their mandate. A party of marrow-bone-and-cleaver musicians, from St. James's market, supported the proclamation for lights: and in a short time there was a general illumination, throughout Piccadilly, St. James's-street, the Haymarket, Charing-cross, the Strand, and Fleet-street. Many had their windows broken. The sheriffs with their officers on horseback, patrolled the streets, and used every pacific and persuasive exertion to induce the multitude to preserve good order. Their influence seemed to have its weight. The peace officers on duty were very numerous. Some persons were taken into custody. At twelve o'clock the mob had broken into small detached parties, and no further mischief was apprehended.

*Expulsion of Gale Jones.*—The expulsion of Mr. Gale Jones from Newgate, was effected in the following manner:—it was announced to Mr. Jones, that a person wished to speak with him at the outer-door; through which, Mr. Jones, somewhat surprised, was politely conducted; the moment he passed the gate, it closed, and Mr. Newman good humouredly informed him, that his longer residence in Newgate, was at present inadmissible.

*Opposition to Catholics.*—Oxford, May 23. In consequence of the allusion made by Mr. Grattan, in the debate of Friday last, to the late election of the chancellor, Lord Grenville, and the silence of the University on the Catholic petitions, a convocation was this morning held, in which it was resolved, without opposition, "that the representatives in parliament for this university be requested to oppose the motion made by Mr. Grattan, the debate on which stands adjourned to Friday next; and to resist those petitions of the Roman Catholics of England and Ireland, which pray for 'the total repeal of every test, oath, declaration or provision, which has the effect of subjecting the petitioners to any penalty or disability whatsoever on account of their religious principles.'"

*English Roman Catholics.*—At a meeting of Roman Catholics in London, on Tuesday

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May the 29th, the following Resolution was unanimously passed:—“ Resolved. — That we do not consider ourselves as implicated in, or any ways responsible for, the political opinions, conduct, or writings of the Right Rev. Dr. Milner, Vicar Apostolic of the Midland District.”

*Catholic Excommunication actionable.*—The Court of King's Bench in Ireland has decided, after solemn argument, that a sentence of excommunication, promulgated by a Catholic clergyman against a member of his communion, is actionable. The case arose out of a verdict of £125 damages, &c which had been obtained by Philip Boyle, of Ballyshannon, against the right reverend Peter M'Loughlin, titular Bishop of Raphoe, and came before the Court on a motion in arrest of judgment.

*The new Act for increasing the Allowance to Innkeepers and others on whom soldiers may be quartered, directs that instead of five-pence per diem for the diet and table beer of a foot soldier, and seven-pence for a dragoon, one shilling and four-pence shall be allowed for each ; the rate per diem for horses is augmented from six-pence to fourteen-pence ; and for each of the several articles which the publican was heretofore obliged to furnish gratuitously, he is now to receive a half-penny.*

*French Corn imported.*—The value of the corn imported from France into London during the last six months, is said to amount to the sum of £1,382,350.

*Borough of Maldon.*—The following is stated to be the particulars of the case respecting the Borough of Maldon, in Essex, of which the charter is on the point of expiring:—By different proceedings had in the King's Bench about forty years ago, by some persons in the interest of Bamber Gascoyne, and the illegality of derivative titles from these persons, the corporation of Maldon lost the legal power of perpetuating itself, and has since been gradually diminishing, until it consists of about 60 persons, all very old. Those who would have been entitled by birth, marriage, or servitude, to their freedom, if the above event had not happened, have for some time, been applying for a renewal of the charter, which has been granted on the principle of re-establishing in their corporate rights all who can make out that they would, by birth, or servitude, have been entitled to their freedom, if the corporation had continued to exercise its power of electing members. This principle will it is said, establish between 1000 and 1200 electors for this Borough.

*Troop Ships.*—At all the dock-yards the weakest ships of war are fitting as troop-ships, it being intended to bring this description of force into service as extensively as circum-

stances will admit, instead of having transports.

*Public Respect to eminent Merit.*—On account of the indisposition of the late Mr. Windham, whose house was in Pall Mall, the guns in the Park were not fired in honour of the Restoration, May 29th: those of the Tower were.

*Accidental Fire; Effect of Dry Weather.*—June 2d.—As some people were burning spear grass on a piece of land at Herringst-well, Suffolk, the wind carried some of the fire to the heath, which communicated to the furze on Kentford heath, and raged with such fury as to bid defiance to all attempts at stopping it till the wind ceased, when, by cutting sods of grass, and covering the unburnt furze therewith, the fire was extinguished, but not until more than 100 acres of ground was cleared.

*Wrecks.*—The long prevailing practice of plundering ships stranded on the sea-coast, is likely to meet with a check; the Collector and Comptroller of Customs at Newhaven have been very active in bringing to justice several persons who have been concerned in this disgraceful practice, to the great loss and injury of the underwriters and owners of ships and cargoes.

*Persian Ambassador made a Free-Mason!*—June 14. There was a grand meeting of Freemasons at the Thatched-house Tavern, the Earl of Moira, the vice grand master, in the chair, when the Persian ambassador was introduced, and made a mason. His royal highness the Duke of Sussex was also present.

*Sabbath Breaking.*—Twelve persons of the parish of Sibsey, Lincolnshire, were a few days ago convicted before the magistrates, at Spilsby, in the penalty of 3s. 4d. each, for playing at chuck on the sabbath-day. One of the offenders was a person nearly 70 years old, and two others, a master butcher and baker.

#### WALES.

*Bardism revived.* Eistedfod. The Welch bards revived their Eistedfod, or Congress, at St. Asaph, to celebrate his majesty's birthday on the 4th inst. and since the days of Elizabeth they had not to boast so numerous or respectable a meeting. In addition to the recitation of various written and extempore poems for the prizes, a silver harp was sung for, by eight competitors.

#### SCOTLAND.

*Poppy Oil used instead of Olive Oil.*—Considerable quantities of poppy seeds have lately been bought up in different parts of the country, and the expressed oil from them sold at the price of Florence oil. Major Cochrane of Haddington, was the first person who stated the advantages arising from the culture of poppies, and that seven ounces of fine salled oil were furnished by expression from two pounds of the seed.

*Ingenious Blind Robber.*—A man in Forres, blind from his infancy, and whose ingenuity as a carpenter, locksmith, &c &c has been matter of astonishment to all who have had an opportunity of inspecting his workmanship, was lately committed to the goal of that place, on a charge of entering into several shops by means of keys which he had made for the purpose, and carrying off goods of every description. It is said, that owing to the peculiar construction of one of the locks, he had devoted a great portion of three years in making a key to fit it.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

**MENTAL EDUCATION FOR THE BLIND, IN THE RESPECTABLE CLASSES OF SOCIETY.**

*To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.*

Sir,—In a philosophical journal, I lately met with the observations of Mr. Berard, who was himself blind, on certain improvements which were adopted in Paris for the instruction of his juvenile fellow-sufferers, and it struck me to be very extraordinary, that in this country no institution has been formed, no arrangements made, whereby blind subjects of the higher classes of society may be enabled to acquire the inestimable benefits of common education. I cannot help thinking, that reference to the communications which have from time to time been made upon this subject, would furnish ample materials for a plan for rescuing that afflicted portion of our fellow creatures from the cruel effects of the disregard they suffer under.

Great praise is due to those who have exerted themselves for the relief of the indigent blind; but surely we ought not to stop there. That the opulent blind have no claims on our charity, is no reason why they should derive no benefit from our humanity; and since means have been devised for illuminating their minds with the vivifying rays of science, it is disgraceful to us as a people, that those means are not resorted to, and properly applied.

I wish, Sir, through the medium of your invaluable work, to invite attention to this subject. I shall devote myself to it, and, at a future day, with your permission, I propose to submit to the consideration of the public, a plan, by which I conceive great good may be effected in this respect; but whilst I am endeavouring myself to arrange my ideas on this interesting subject, it would afford me great satisfaction, and the objects of my solicitude great benefit, I am persuaded, if by your insertion of these remarks, the ingenuity of any of your correspondents should be exercised in like manner, with a view to such a reciprocal communication of our several ideas, as may be ultimately productive of the wished for relief to the numerous class which is now so cruelly neglected.

June 10, 1810.

BELISARIUS.

**POETRY.**

**ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY,**

1810.

BY H. J. PYE, ESQ. P. L.

When loud the wint'ry tempest roars,  
When dark the exhalations rise,  
When dash the billows 'gainst the shores,

And sable clouds obscure the skies ;  
Cheerful, amid the dreary scene,  
Hope looks abroad, with eye serene,  
To happier hours when Spring again  
Shall shew her renovated reign,  
And, leading on the rosy hours,  
Shall strew the teeming Earth with flowers ;  
With young delight each bosom cheer,  
And wake to joy again the variegated year,  
Or, if it chance the influence bland

Be check'd by adverse skies awhile,  
By Eurus' ruder gales if fann'd,

Uncertain April cease to smile ;  
When Maia's genial breezes blow ;  
With richer dyes and warmer glow  
When June appears ; fleets every cloud away,  
And all creation hails the animating ray.

Then, from Ambition's iron reign,  
The embattled wall, the ensanguined plain,  
The inmates of this fav'rd isle  
Look fondly, with expectant smile,  
To that blest hour when Britons sing  
The birth auspicious of a parent King ;  
And as the clouds of winter fly,  
When June illumines the genial sky,  
So may the threat'ning storm that lowers  
O'er wide Europa's trembling powers,  
Like wint'ry c'ouds dispersing fade away  
Before the radiant beams that gild this happy  
day,

When the proud Persian vainly tried,  
In impotence of rage to chain the tide,  
Old Ocean mock'd the impious boast,  
And Grecia triumph'd o'er his naval host,  
Such Gallia's vaunt, and such the fate  
That on such empty vaunt shall wait ;  
For, while she threats, in angry mood,  
From every shore, our commerce to exclude,  
Britannia's arms, beyond the Atlantic main,  
Explore new regions of her golden reign,

And while each isle that studs the western  
wave,

Yields to her daring prows and warriors brave,  
Her barks commercial, crowd the azure deep :  
Her fleets, each hostile sail from Ocean's bosom  
sweep.

\* \* \* This Birth-day (being the 50th observed in this reign) was attended by an uncommonly crowded and magnificent assemblage of nobility, &c. at court.

## POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

*Panorama Office, June 26, 1810.*

Rousseau criticises a French teacher of geography who began his elementary treatise with the question, "what is the world?" to which the answer replied, "a hollow globe made of pasteboard."—In our moody moments, we incline to think this definition both wise and appropriate. We could even add with the ingenious Quarles, the motto he has annexed to his emblem of a person rapping against the globe with his knuckle, "*Tinnit; inane est:*" it soundeth because it is empty. Of the same sentiment, also, was the famous Quevedo, who saw as far into the world and its construction, as a visit to its interior afforded opportunity. He found beneath the surface passions and vexations, desires and disappointments, anxieties and mortifications, the same as are discovered by those who panoramically survey the superficies. It is true, that the exterior of this hollow ball is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, lake, river, mountain, forest, champaign, corn field, and shady grove; but how little do these effect towards insuring the happiness of man; the principal inhabitant! Man in solitude, is not happy! Man in smaller bodies of society is not happy! Man in larger bodies of what is termed by self complacent gratulation civilized society, is not happy!—and why? happiness arises from the mind; and whosoever expects it from external circumstances, resembles one who sows the wind to reap the whirlwind. What empire or sovereignty on the face of this earth does not justify these gloomy propositions? Let us select an instance:—

Britain is a land of public liberty, of commercial prosperity, of personal integrity, of equal laws; her power is eminent even to the envy of her neighbours, her renown is extensive even to the remotest shore of the habitable world. No pestilence sweeps away her population: no cloud of locusts ravages her fields. Happy Britons! did but Britons know their happiness! Alas! this very defect, the want of this knowledge, subjects them to sufferings equal with those that vex less favoured countries. Those who will not be happy, cannot be happy. Principles too justly deemed pestiferous have been propagated among them, and locusts assuming the sacred name of patriots, have been found even in Britain!

Real patriotism is a noble passion: but it is a personal feeling, not a party quality. It abhors the insidious pretext, the ruffian violence, the ambiguous declaration, the appeal to ebriety. It may, and it does, as often influence the minister, as his rival; it is found as frequently among statesmen in place,

as among those who boast of being members of a well organized and well disciplined opposition. Real patriotism votes uniformly with no side: it supports no series of propositions without examination; it is blind to no weakness, nor shrinks from confessing, that this or the other imperfection demands remedy; it desires further light to guide its researches after truth, certainly, it does not assume infallibility. Real patriotism is modest, listens with consideration to arguments in direct opposition to pre-conceived opinions, and decides after due deliberation;—after consulting the best authorities. Hisses, hoots, and groans;—laughter, clapping, and *brouaha*, mark false patriotism; and whoever hears only one side of a question, and scuts the understanding which the God of Nature has imparted to his adversary, is no more a patriot, than the bust which Esop's fox found and turned about and about with admiration, was a head.

A true patriot discerns where the extreme of virtue changes into vice; he therefore supports a principle only so far as it is virtuous. His honesty starts at those excesses to which some urge most clamorously; and he restrains their ardour, or changes his company. His judgment deliberates, while some declare for action: while they exclaim "*to arms,*" he counts the cost, and sighs over the infatuation which he dare not participate.

Patriotism has sunk many degrees below zero since the glorious days of Johnny Wilkes! days never to return! when the rabble enlightened the metropolis, *nolens co-tens*, and the noisy vociferation of "*liberty and property!* No. 45!" went to the heart of every independent and virtuous Briton. Then was patriotism an easy virtue: it required but a stout pair of lungs, and an amply expandible thorax: the practice of patriotism too, was reduced to a system so easy to the meanest capacity, that whoever could throw a stone, was capable of complying with all its requisitions. Patriots might then live up to their professions!—many a hearty fellow of a glazier have we known, who laboured diligently in his vocation; and demolished—ah, there were excellent demolishers in those days!—and all for the *good of the country!* while his neighbour the tallow chandler stood smiling behind his counter, at the sly dexterity with which he gave the hint, by illuminating his own shop in the first instance, "*before it should be too much crowded by his trembling customers,*"—and that too was *all for the good of the country!* This, however, must be acknowledged in praise of those patriots, that the mischief they committed over-night, it was not their fault if they did not mend the next morning; and that they were under no dread of bringing their deeds to light, was a

constant boast of those who piqued themselves on — what patriots ever monopolize — wit, or witticism.

Patriotism then was antigallican — slavery, and wooden shoes, were held in abhorrence — all agreed in that, who agreed in nothing else ; even we ourselves, participated in the universal abhorrence of slavery and wooden shoes ! — Ah what a futile, contemptible, execrable species of pseudo-patriotism, have we since seen adopt French principles as its distinction, and impudently venture on British ground, to bawl for Gallie fetters, and Corsican manacles ! If we must choose, tyrant faction — cut off our arms, but forbear to load them with Parisian shackles ! crush our feet to atoms, for no French *sabots* can fit them !

The British public has seen the session of parliament close, with the same ministry in place as opened it. It has seen, too, that however differences of opinion may lead British senators to give advice of contrary import, yet, when the country is really in danger, and when the government is assailed, there are but few who do not forbear from animosity, and unite in supporting the dignity of the state.

It is of infinite importance to encourage this disposition. Honest men may honestly differ in opinion : but when the country is at stake they will readily rally round the constitution, and form a phalanx not to be shaken by all the ferocity of the armies of Buonaparte, nor disordered by all the manœuvres of —

The session of Parliament was closed on Thursday, June 21, by the following speech delivered by commissioners in the name of his majesty.

“ My Lords, and Gentlemen,

“ His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that, as the public business is now concluded, he thinks it proper to put an end to the present Session of Parliament.

“ We are commanded by his Majesty to express the satisfaction he derived from the reduction of the island of Guadaloupe by his Majesty's arms ; an event which, for the first time in the history of the wars of Great Britain, has wrested from France all her possessions in that quarter of the world ; and which, together with the subsequent capture of the only colonies in the West Indies which remained in the possession of the Dutch, has deprived his Majesty's enemies of every port in those seas from which the interests of his Majesty, or the commerce of his subjects can be molested.”

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ His Majesty has commanded us to thank you for the liberal and ample supplies which you have granted for the services of the present year.

“ His Majesty deeply regrets the necessary

extent of the demands which those services have created ; but we are commanded to express to you the consolation which he has derived from observing, that the resources of the country, manifesting themselves by every mark of prosperity, by a revenue increasing in almost all its branches, and by a commerce extending itself in new channels, and with an increased vigour, in proportion as the enemy has in vain attempted to destroy it, have enabled you to provide for the expenses of any new taxation in Great Britain ; and, that, while the taxes which have been necessarily resorted to for Ireland, have been imposed upon articles which will not interfere with the growing prosperity of that country, you have found it consistent with a due regard to its finances to diminish some of those burdens, and relax some of those regulations of revenue, which had been felt the most inconvenient in that part of the United Kingdom.

“ His Majesty further commands us to return you his thanks, for the provision which you have enabled him to make for the establishment of his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick.”

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ His Majesty has directed us to acquaint you, that Portugal, rescued from the oppression of the enemy, by the powerful assistance of His Majesty's arms, has exerted herself, with vigour and energy, in making every preparation for repelling, with the continued aid of his Majesty's forces, any renewed attack on the part of the enemy ; and that in Spain, notwithstanding the reverses which have been experienced, the spirit of resistance against France still continues unsubdued and unabated : and His Majesty commands us to assure you of his firm and unaltered conviction, that not only the honour of his throne, but the best interests of his dominions, require his most strenuous and persevering assistance to the glorious efforts of those loyal nations.

“ His Majesty has commanded us to recommend to you, upon your return to your respective counties, to use your best exertions to promote that spirit of order and obedience to the laws, and that concord amongst all classes of His Majesty's subjects, which can alone give full effect to His Majesty's paternal care for the welfare and happiness of his people. His Majesty has the fullest reliance upon the affections of his subjects, whose loyalty and attachment have hitherto supported him through that long and eventful period, during which it has pleased Divine Providence to commit the interests of these dominions to his charge. His Majesty feels that the preservation of domestic peace and tranquillity, under the protection of the law, and in obedience to its authority, is amongst

the most important duties, which he owes to his people.

" His Majesty commands us to assure you that he will not be wanting in the discharge of that duty; and his Majesty will always rely with confidence on the continued support of his loyal subjects, to enable him to resist with success the designs of foreign enemies, and to transmit unimpaired to posterity the blessings of the British Constitution."

The parliament was then prorogued by commission to Tuesday the 21st of August next.

Thus ended the session of 1810. A session yielding not in importance, nor in business to any preceding: for, besides the political questions agitated—the inquiries instituted—and the measures adopted—sight was not for a moment lost, of the means for *improving* this heaven favoured island.

It is a fair question, on the part of their constituents, on what has parliament been engaged? We answer this by stating the

*Public acts* passed, for renewing expiring laws, for enforcing the better collection of the revenue and its due application; for ameliorating or explaining our laws; for making local improvements, for the encouragement of our manufactures, and for the ultimate good of the people, about..... 120

Those for inclosing and draining of lands, for making turnpike roads, internal navigations, and tram roads, about..... 250

For miscellaneous purposes, about... 60

— 430

So that upwards of 400 new acts of parliament have received the Royal assent; others, it is understood, are merely postponed to receive further consideration during the recess.

Nor are the Reports of the committees of either House of Parliament to be overlooked. Some of these are of great importance—some of a more confined nature—but all contribute to shew the active principle of this busy nation, where all—headed by our king and parliament—unite their genius and their labours for the common good.

Of these Reports, and of these Acts, we shall take a careful view; and occasionally give such extracts and comments, as will tend, we confidently hope, not only to the amusement, but to the benefit of our readers.

We trust that this brief analysis will enable our readers to form some estimate of labours which have been sustained by our senators without parade or bustle, and many of them without being even mentioned as interesting to the community. From that silence respecting them we strongly dissent.

If we look beyond our own island to the nations around us, we apprehend that Spain is at present among the most interesting of

political objects. Whose shall that country be, and when? Buonaparte has made a great exertion to endeavour to subdue the peninsula *this summer*. He finds the undertaking hitherto disgraceful to his policy and to his arms. He has augmented his troops: and he has sent his most able general, Massena; some say to conquer a kingdom for himself. Will Massena succeed? we have our suspicions; but as they are founded on hints dropped, where we dare not question them, they must remain unexplained. Where the French armies have spread themselves they have wasted away. Miserable ambition to reign! (is it reigning?)—over desolated provinces!

The Spanish colonies, says report, have begun that revolt which is to separate them from European dominion. They have long been ready for it. And this we anticipate as the general issue. Circumstances may delay it, in some places, or forward it in others; but the event itself we consider as approaching.—Is it to be wished? Unless the possession of naval power should experience a sudden and inconceivable change, we presume to think that the interests of Britain would suffer nothing by such a revolution. It will distress Spain for a time: but it renders the possession of the peninsula a mere bubble to the Corsican; and terminates his schemes by insurmountable disappointment.

France itself affords nothing new on which to report. The same old story of edicts and repeals, is all that we hear repeated from the territory of the Gauls.

Holland is more interesting: a gloomy distress, like the solid mist over an Amsterdam canal, enshrouds that country. Hitherto commerce has been its life: now commerce is suspended; and what the inhabitants can do, but emigrate, puzzles the best informed. If we may judge by events at Rotterdam, the populace see with pain their cities swarm with French soldiers. During the commotion to which the Burgomaster's proclamation, inserted in our *Observanda Externa*, refers, the troops fired several volleys, and lives were lost on both sides. Additional forces were solicited by the magistracy, to restore tranquillity. Is this disposition general in the kingdom of Holland? have the Dutch found so little delight in French connexion, as to desire emancipation from it? will the number of ships stipulated by treaty, be ready against July? what will they do when they are ready? did Buonaparte, while lately at Antwerp, determine their services?—Other questions, also, might be asked; but the solution of the propositions they imply will be regulated by events which neither Buonaparte nor ourselves can controul.

It is probable, that what commerce is

maintained between Britain and the continent will no longer pass through Holland, but direct up the Baltic. The possession of one of the Danish islands in that sea by the English, may do more toward ruining the kingdom of Holland, than all the edicts of the emperor and king :—and that is saying much.

Denmark and Russia maintain their hostility :—fiercely ?—oh yes, or how came such a vast supply of timber and hemp to reach our ports, last season ? and whence the expectations of our merchants to load the vessels now passing the Sound in fleets, one of which, exceeding four hundred sail, is recently arrived.

The circumstances of Sweden are rendered peculiarly embarrassing by the death of the crown prince : all that intrigue can perform, is resorted to on this occasion. Providence only can foresee the result, or determine the purposes this incident is to answer.

The mercantile interest of money in the commercial ports of Prussia, it is reported, is no less than *two and a half per cent per month* : and even at that rate, it is scarcely to be obtained. The inferences need not to be explained to our readers.

Austria presents no prominent object on the political canvas, at the present moment. Hereafter her real politics may disclose themselves.

Turkey defends herself against Russia, as yet : and *possibly* is aware of the machinations not slowly, nor silently, proceeding, of which she is the object.

North America stands forward in our political consideration this month, by reason of her recent repeal of her famous non-intercourse act. But this she has contrived to perform in a style so new, and connected with ideas so completely her own, that we have thought it our duty to give the act of Congress for this purpose, at length. Never before, so far as we recollect, were two independent empires limited in point of time on a public measure to be taken by them. Never before did a distant government suppose itself to be of such consequence to two formidable states, that its calculation of weeks and days, its stipulations for what was expected from one or both of them, should be understood to limit them, like the circle drawn around the Asiatic monarch by the Roman General. What obedience will Britain yield to this Declaration Act ?—None. What effect will it have on Buonaparte ?—None. It will afford a fair opportunity for individuals to profit by as mercantile adventurers ; and as to the rest —— but, who troubles his head about the rest ?

If we look still further abroad, what part of the world shall we find completely free from jealousies, heart-burnings, or disturbances ? South America, under its Portuguese sove-

reign, enjoys not unqualified prosperity, if fame may be credited. The East-Indies we hope are tranquil ; but some are less sanguine than we are. Persia is troubled by foes, and divisions ; China by Pirates, and incessant suspicions.

What better can we report of the religious persuasions of mankind ? The ancient deities of Hindostan are attacked ; are they shaken ? The tomb of the prophet of Mecca is violated, and the Crescent trembles ; the Musulm at Constantinople dreads the approach of *Juge* and *Majuge*, the appointed destroyers of Islamism. The head of the Christian world is imprisoned, and at short allowance in the fortress of Savona !

After all, then “ what is the world ? ” is a question that returns on us ; and those who think better of it, than of “ a globe made of pasteboard,” when desired to produce their proofs, may find it no easy or delightful undertaking.

#### AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

*Essex*.—The dry weather has had no ill effects on the wheat crops ; they still continue to look well. The early sown spring corn, in general, is in a good state ; but the latter barleys and oats want rain : and, in fact, should the showers be withheld much longer, these will contribute but little at harvest towards filling the barns. Clover, and grass for mowing, are very short. The lands are in prime order for turnips. Meat still continues high. Horses and milch cows are extravagantly dear.

*Suffolk*.—The wheats in general look well ; but they want rain very much. The early sown barley looks healthy : the late sown barley is extremely short, and very thin. Taking them generally, they appear as if they would be very deficient in quantity. Oats present the worst appearance known during many years ; being very thin, and extremely short. Peas and beans must be uncommonly short : beans in particular ; and should they not receive rain soon, they must be rare. The young clovers have suffered greatly, for want of rain ; the grass and clover layers have not been so deficient as they are at this time, for many years. Little hay is made yet ; indeed many meadows and uplands are not worth cutting. Straw must be very short and very dear.

*Warwickshire*.—The dry weather during this month has proved highly favourable to the crops in general, which stool well, and look remarkably healthy. The meadows are not very full of grass at present ; the grazing grounds are rather bare of keep. The sheep mend apace ; and have in general yielded a good fleece. Wool on the advance. Stock rather lower. Lean stock but little in demand.

**MR. ANTES IN REPLY TO I. I. H. ON THE CREDIT DUE TO THE TESTIMONY OF MR. BRUCE.**

[Compare *Panorama*, Vol. VIII. p. 323.]

Our respectable correspondent Mr. Antes, will give us leave to remark, that had he perused the Answers to Correspondents inserted on the cover of last month's number, he would not have described the letter in correction of his former communication as *anonymous*. We therefore suppress the early part of his present letter to us, in justice to himself. He observes, that

Although the *vulgar* at Algiers speak most corrupt Arabic, yet the learned and some of the better sort of merchants speak it extremely well: this he asserts of *his own knowledge*. He adds,

"Mr. Bruce's account, resting on the ground of personal observation, and that of Mr. Salt depending chiefly on the testimony of others *without his own*, I must be allowed to continue my predilection in favour of the former, until the return of the latter from his present journey. If he should then corroborate his former assertions, as being in unison with his subsequent experience, I shall be among the first to abandon Mr. Bruce, and give full credit to Mr. Salt. I shall indeed be the more inclined to do so, as Mr. Bruce's opinions greatly influenced my conduct in the abandonment of my own projected journey to Abyssinia. All that I wished for was, to have some more ample and satisfactory evidence before I could call Mr. Bruce an impostor: for it is not so easy to me, to abandon one whom I have for so many years looked upon as a friend.—I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Bristol, June 16, 1810. JOHN ANTES."

\* \* \* *Errata* in my former. The term *unfounded falsehood*, should have been *absolute falsehood*: and the name of Mr. Carlo Rossetti's partner at Cyprus, should be *Zambelli*, instead of *Zambetti*.

**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.**  
FROM THE 20TH OF MAY TO THE 20TH OF JUNE, 1810.

**BIRTHS.**

*Of Sons.*—The Marchioness of Winchester.—The lady of R. Stephenson, Esq.—The lady of G. P. Moore, Esq. M. P.—In Grosvenor-square, Lady A. A. Cooper.—At Gredington, Flintshire, the Right Hon. Lady Kenyon.—At Lord Trimstowne's, in Portland-place, the lady of Major Eustace, of 96th regiment.

*Of Daughters.*—At Glenvale, near Cork, the lady of Sir A. Perier.—At Lea Castle, the Hon. Mrs. Knight.—At the Abbey, Shrewsbury, the lady of Geo. Reid, Esq.—At Chadlington-hall, Oxon, the lady of Sir E. P. Sandys, Bart.—In

Sidney-place, Bath, the lady of J. B. Heard, Esq.—The lady of S. Davis, Esq. of Portland place.—At Bettom hall, near Market Drayton, the lady of A. Radford, Esq. of Middleton, Derbyshire.

**MARRIAGES.**

The Lady Mavore, only daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, to T. Kennedy, Esq. of Charlotte-street. The ceremony was performed at St. Stephen's, Walbrook, by the Rev. Manly Wood, his lordship's chaplain.—At the Collegiate Church, Manchester, T. Wilton, Esq. of Liverpool, to Miss E. Kirkman, of Manchester.—The third daughter of Mrs. Jordon, to Col. Hawker, of 14th Light Dragoons.—By special licence, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Bishop of Clogher, the Marquis of Ely, to the Hon. Miss Dashwood, eldest daughter of Sir H. Dashwood, Bart. of Kirtlington Park, Oxfordshire. The Queen presented the bride, who was one of her Maids of Honour, on her marriage, with £1000. The Princess Elizabeth presented her with a very valuable lace cloak. The Duchess of Manchester, and all her family, were present at the solemnization of the nuptials. The cockades given away upon the occasion cost £200. There were 65 wedding-cakes provided. All the Royal Family had favours, the King had one supposed to be the handsomest ever made. The bride appeared at the nuptials in a dress consisting entirely of lace; head-dress, feathers with diamond ornaments, valued at 1000 guineas.—Lord James, second son of the Duke of Athol, to Lady Emily Percy, second daughter of the Duke of Northumberland. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. Percy, nephew to the Duke of Northumberland, and cousin to the bride. The Duke of Northumberland gave away the bride; she was dressed in white satin, and point lace; a small feather in her head-dress, with diamond ornaments. Besides all the Northumberland family, the Duke of Athol was present.—At Lewisham, J. Allen, Esq. of Clifford's inn, to Miss M. Warner, of Blackheath.—At St. James's Church, G. Rush, Esq. of Farthinghoe, Northamptonshire, to Miss C. Rush, of Pall-mall.—Mr. G. Richards, of Birmingham, to Miss Chippindall, of Soho, near that place.—Dr. Crossider, jun. of Congleton, Cheshire, to Lucy Ann, daughter of John Roby, Esq. of Alvecote-hall, Warwickshire.—At Streatham, in Surry, Mr. R. Watson, of Kidderminster, to Caroline, second daughter of Wm. Davy, Esq. of Philadelphia.—Mr. J. Cameron, merchant, Glasgow, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. Anderson, Esq. of Kingsfield.—At St. Ann's, Aldersgate, Mr. H. Town, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late A. Manning, Esq. of Bristol.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Wm. Devaynes, Esq. to Louisa, youngest daughter of S. Parr, Esq. of Norfolk street.—Rev. G. Masey, Rector of Whittington, Gloucestershire, and Fell. of Ali Souls, to Miss Frodsham, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Frodsham, R. N.—At Mary-la-bonne Church, Rowland, son of T. Alston, Esq. of Odell Castle, Bedfordshire, to Rose, daughter and heiress of the late J. Miles, Esq. and of Rose Miles, of Pishbury, Hertfordshire.—At Bibury, in Warwickshire, Capt. W. Parker, R. N. to Frances Anne, youngest daughter of Sir T. Biddulph, Bart.—At St. Ann's, Shandon, near Cork, J. Mark, Esq. of that city, to Miss E.

Godfrey, youngest daughter of Sir W. Godfrey, Bart. of Busfield, in the county of Kerry.—At Greenwich, G. Maule, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Caroline Forsyth, youngest daughter of the late G. Tarbutt, Esq. of Gould-square.—H. Plaistowe, Esq. of Rickmersworth, banker, to Miss S. Howard, of Corner hall.—At High Wimborne, Mr. Rose, Surgeon, to Miss Baly, both of the same place.—At St. Paul's, Bristol, R. Longstaff, of Siz Lane, solicitor, to Anne, fourth daughter of the late J. Rolley, Esq. of Nantymwyn, Carmarthenshire.—At St. Peter's Church, Norwich, Capt. Richard Cetham, of the 47th regiment, to Miss Thomlinson, daughter of the late Rev. R. Thomlinson, of Cley, in Norfolk.—At St. Michael's Church, Southampton, D. Bretten, jun. Esq. of Basinghall street, to Jane, daughter of J. Saunderson, Esq. of Southampton.—H. Simons, Esq. to Sarah, eldest daughter of T. A. Minchin, Esq. of Gosport, Hants.—A Great Horksley, Essex, Wm. Fisher, Esq. of George-street, New-road, St. Pancras, to Frances, widow of Mr. C. Hedge, late of Colchester, and only daughter of L. Dubois, Esq. of Great Horksley.—At St. Marv-le-bonne, R. W. Carter, Esq. to Miss Hiteman, only sister to G. S. Harding, Esq. of St. Croix.—J. Sady, Esq. to Grace Amelia, daughter of the late R. Williams, Esq. of Lamb's Conduit street.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. R. Wormam, jun. of Princess street, Hanover-square, to Miss C. Nicholson, third daughter of Mr. Ralph Nicholson, of Thornton-upon-Tweed.

## DEATHS.

At York, aged 73, T. Smith, Esq. banker, and alderman of that city. He served the office of Lord Mayor, in 1785, and 1793. He died father of the city.—At York-place, Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. T. Pringle.—At Edinburgh, in the 83d year of his age, Lieut. A. Macdonnell, who served as an officer during the immortal Wolfe's American campaigns, and was twice wounded in the battle where that great general received his glorious death.—A female, of the name of Ann Robins, died lately at Newnham, Gloucester-hire, at the advanced age of 105 years. She had been sexton of that parish upwards of fifty years; she gave her evidence in a cause tried at Gloucester assizes about 8 years ago with astonishing clearness and perspicuity; and retained all her faculties to the last.—At Queen-ferry, in the 91st year of his age, Mr. McCallum, surgeon. The early part of his life was spent in the naval service of his country. At the unsuccessful attack on Cartagena, in the year 1741, he was landed to do duty as an assistant-surgeon to the troops along with the celebrated Dr. Smollett, then also an assistant naval surgeon, of whom he always spoke in terms of high esteem.—At his house, near the sea shore, Llanelli, John Rees, in his 90th year.—At the age of 103 years, Mary Davis, of Sevenhampton, in the parish of Highworth, Wilts. She had been a widow upwards of 50 years. Last summer she followed her usual employment in the fields.—At the age of 90, Mr. Coll. Turner, Edin-Taggart, Luss. He had a very numerous offspring, and lived to see the daughter of the daughter of his daughter's daughter, being the fifth generation.—In New Cavendish-street, S. Fraser, Esq. many years an East-India Director, in the 84th year of his age.

—Lately, at Spofforth, near Knaresborough, aged 91, John Metcalf, commonly called *Blind Jack*. He was born at Knaresborough in the year 1717, lost his sight when only four years old, soon after which he was instructed to play on the violin, and afterwards attended as a musician at the Queen's Head, High Harrogate, for many years. He was the first person who set up a wheel carriage, for the conveyance of company to and from the places of public resort in the neighbourhood. In the year 1742, he engaged to serve as musician in Col. Thornton's volunteers, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk. Being soon released, he returned to Knaresborough, and commenced common carrier between that town and York, and often served as a guide in intricate roads over the forest during the night, or when the tracks were covered with snow; nor was any person more eager in the chase, which he would follow on foot or on horseback, with the greatest avidity. Strange as this may appear, the employment he followed for more than forty years was still more extraordinary, and one of the last to which we could suppose a blind man would turn his attention—that of projecting and contracting for the making of high roads, building bridges, hedges, &c. With no other assistance than a long staff in his hand, he would ascend the precipice, and explore the valley, and investigate the extent of each, its form and situation. His plans were made by a method peculiar to himself; and which he could not well convey the meaning of to others. His descendants are four children, twenty grandchildren, and ninety great and great grandchildren.—At Trinidad, Baron de Montalembert. He was a brigadier-general in our service, and served with distinction in St. Domingo.—In the parish of Keig, Peter Anderson, aged 115 years, having lived in 3 centuries. He was first married in the 95th year of his age, and had 4 children, 3 of whom, with the mother, are now alive. He retained his mental faculties, and even his bodily strength, till within a short time of his death. He gained his livelihood chiefly as a travelling Chapman; old books were his staple commodity.—Lord Bayning. He was seized whilst at dinner with a shivering fit, and expired in a few hours.—At his house at Stratford Grove, Essex, aged 78, John Snelgrave, Esq.—At the Colonial and Plantation Office, Downing-street, Mr. W. Lewis.—Near town, in the 60th year of his age, the Chevalier D'Eon, memorable as a political character, and Charge des Affaires in this country from the Court of France, but more so on account of the questionable gender, to which this extraordinary character naturally appertained. It will be in the recollection of many, that about 36 years ago policies were opened to ascertain the sex of this extraordinary non-descript, to the amount of £20,000, which were eventually decided, and paid, upon a surgical certificate, after personal examination, that the reputed chevalier was a female. The French physician Le Pere Elizee, however, who attended the chevalier in his last moments, and examined the body on its dissolution, now positively declares, after the strictest anatomical inspection, that it in reality proved to be the body of a perfect male! He has since been examined by some eminent surgeons, and this opinion positively confirmed.—Elizabeth

Cobbet, of Full Sutton, aged 76, a maiden lady; and the following day, while her trustees were consulting her brother, Wm. Cobbet, of Strensall, how she was to be buried, he died during the consultation, aged 74. They were buried at Full Sutton, both in one grave. By their frugality and narrow way of living, they have scraped together about £14,000. They have both made wills, and left £2000 to the poor of Strensall, Full Sutton, and High Catton, and about £2000 more in small legacies. It is not known who will enjoy the remainder of the property, which is left in the hands of G. Hardwick, J. Cotas, T. Relp, G. Beal, and W. Rispin. There is neither brother nor sister, nephew nor niece, cousin nor half cousin, and it will be hard to find out the nearest a-kin.—In Cavendish-square, General H. Debbieg, aged 69.—At Louth, Lincolnshire, Mr. G. Maddison, aged 100, father of M. Maddison, Esq., banker, of Southampton.—

At Leith, Mr. Charles Philip, sen. merchant there.—Near Whitehaven, Cumberland, P. Honeyman, Esq. eldest son of Lord Armadale.—The Countess of Rothes.—In Abingdon-street, Westminster, T. A. Coffin, Esq. late Commissioner-general of England.—The Duchess of Reggio, wife of Marshal Oudinot, at Bas sur-Orne, aged 42.—At Sebbon's-buildings, Islington, D. Sebbon, Esq. in the 83d year of his age.—At Staines, Middlesex, after being upwards of 30 years an inhabitant of that place, Mrs. E. Perkins, relict of the late J. D. Perkins, Esq.—June 4, at his house, in Pall-mall, aged 60, Rt. Hon. Wm. Windham, of Felbrigg, Norfolk, whose sterling abilities, lively talents, solid judgment, rectitude, firmness, and integrity, render him equally a public and a private loss. His best eulogium consists in the general sentiment of sorrow on the sudden and unexpected event. The feeling of sympathy extended from the throne to the cottage; from the King, who viewed in him the supporter of his legal rights; from the people, the firm and strenuous assertor of their civic liberties; all who approached him were equally charmed with the urbanity of his manners, and the cheerful vivacity of his conversation. He never demeaned himself with haughtiness from the pride of place, but considered every human being as a man. His hardy fortitude in submitting to and during the painful operation that caused his death, was only to be equalled by his resignation during his sufferings since. No man stood more high in the estimation of all parties for honour, honesty, and patriotism, than Mr. Windham; his enemies through life were only political ones, and their animosities will be buried with him in his tomb, and not remembered in his epitaph. Mr. Windham was secretary at war upon the junction of the Portland party with Mr. Pitt, with a seat in the cabinet, and secretary of state for war and colonies during the administration of what was denominated *All the Talents*. In every situation he displayed high sentiments of loyalty and honour, and a firm attachment to the British constitution. At the general election in 1784, he was first returned M. P. for the city of Norwich, which he continued to represent upwards of 20 years. Upon one election, when he was chaired in that city, some ruffians of the adverse party pelted him with stones, &c. which

he bore patiently for some time, but at length leaped from the chair, and reviling them for their cowardly attack, offered to fight in manly conflict with any three of them in succession. The philanomous wretches who had so grossly insulted him, then shrunk into silence, and the remainder of his civic triumph passed without interruption. In November 1806, he was elected for the county of Norfolk; but on the dissolution of Parliament in May following, he declined standing another contest. Since that period he has represented the borough of Higham Ferrers in Northamptonshire. He was a governor of the Charter-house, LL.D. and F.S.A. He was married about 15 years ago to Miss Forrester, of Binfield, but has not left any family.

#### UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

##### Oxford.

May 19.—The following gentlemen are admitted:—*D. C. L.* Rev. S. W. Warneford, of University col.—*B. D.* Rev. F. H. Brickenden, and Rev. W. Williams, of Worcester col.—*M. A.* J. Wilson, Esq. of Magdalen, and Rev. R. Clifton, of Worcester col.—*B. A.* Mr. J. E. Gibson, and Mr. J. Carter, of St. John's; and Mr. Ch. Fenwick, of Lincoln col.

The Savilian Electors were pleased to promote the Rev. Dr. Robertson, Professor of Geometry, to that of Astronomy, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Hornsby.

May 24.—The following gentlemen were admitted:—*B. D.* Rev. G. Gleed, of St. John's col.—*M. A.* Rev. C. Strong, and Rev. J. H. Dunsford, of Wadham col.—*B. A.* Mr. W. James, of Corpus Christi col.; Mr. P. M. Latham, and Mr. A. Luders, of Brasenose col.; and Mr. C. Ley, of Balliol col.

May 30.—The following gentlemen were admitted:—*M. A.* Sir E. Syng, Bart. of Christ church; Rev. E. H. Owen, of All Souls' col.; Rev. J. Wills, of Wadham col.; Mr. M. Swaby, of Christ church; Rev. J. Fletcher, of Exeter col.; Rev. T. Maurice, of University col.; Rev. G. H. Standert, and Rev. T. Westcombe, of Trinity col.—*B. A.* Messrs. R. Smyth, of Magdalen; H. Pilkington, and G. May, of Oriel; J. Lloyd, of Jesus; C. Rose, and J. Wayet, of Lincoln col.

Mr. Metcalfe, B.A. of Queen's col., was elected Fellow of that society; and J. Butler, Esq. is chosen Fellow of Pembroke college.

June 9.—A congregation will be holden on the morning of Tuesday, July 3, at eight o'clock, solely for the purpose of admitting Inceptors of their Regency.

The Savilian Electors have promoted Mr. Rigaund, of Exeter col., Savilian Professor of Geometry in this university, in the room of Dr. Robertson, promoted to the Professorship of Astronomy.

Mr. Woolcombe, of Corpus Christi coll., was admitted a Fellow of that society.

The prizes have this year been adjudged as follows: English essay to Mr. Whately, B. A. of Oriel col.; Latin essay, Mr. Miller, B. A. Worcester col.; Latin verses, Mr. Coridge, Corpus Christi col.; and English verse, to Mr. Chinnery, of Christ church.

## Cambridge.

May 25.—Mr. C. Garrison, B. A. of Trinity col., was elected a Skinne Fel. of Catharine hall.

The following gentlemen we e admitted:—  
M. A. R. Morris, of Pembroke hall.—B. C. L. H. Laing, of Trinity hall.—B. A. H. Poynder, of Christ col.; C. Neald, Esq. of Magdalene col.

May 29.—The following noblemen were admitted Honorary Masters of Arts:—Lord Comp-ton, of Trin. col., eldest son of the Earl of Northampton; the Hon. Geo.-August-Frederic-Henry Bridgeman, of Trinity col., eldest son of Lord Bradford; and the Hon. G. Neville, of Trinity col., son of Lord Braybrooke.

June 2.—E. Marsham, Esq. B. A. of St. John's, was elected a foundation Fel. of Emmanuel col.

June 6.—Rev. E. Bradburne, M. A. of Christ col., was el. cted a Fel. of that society.

June 11.—The following gentlemen were admitted:—B. D. Rev. G. Gordon, of St. John's col., Dean of Lincoln.—B. D. Rev. W. Chafy, Fel. and Tutor of Sidney col.; Rev. R. H. Newell, Fel. of St. John's; Rev. W. Marf, and Rev. E Valpy, of Trinity col.—B. C. L. Rev. J. Robinson, of Sidney col.—B. in M. R. J. Astley, E q. of Pembroke hall, and of Mundford in the county of Norfolk, and only son of Dowager Lady Astley, of Walsingham in the said county.—B. A. Mr. S. J. Finch, of Trinity col.

T. Curteis, Esq. B. A. of Jesus col., is elected a Bye Fellow of Clare-ha'l.

## STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee-House, 20th June 1810.*

MANY of our readers must doubtless have at some periods of their lives, tasted the pleasure resulting from the renewal of a cherished though long suspended intimacy; and they alone can justly appreciate the feelings with which we received the intelligence of the re-opening of the North American ports, to commercial intercourse. The non-intercourse act, as we have for some time past anticipated, is at length happily repealed; and we may hourly expect to see our ports crowded with the vessels of our lately unsociable brethren, on the opposite side of the atlantic. This anxiously-looked-for event, will doubtless animate our manufactures, and renew our export trade. The holders of North American produce appear not a little anxious to part with the commodities which they have held back for so many months, to the prejudice of fair trade; but, we are happy to state, that those monopolizers are not only content to lose the interest of money, which their closed warehouses have so long been *eating up*, but to part with their goods on something inferior even to reasonable terms.

The Jamaica fleet is arrived, and, if report may be credited, the cargoes come to an indifferent market. We are certainly well aware that the glut of West-India commodities is unusually great; but we have strong hopes that re-exportation will ere long, relieve us from a great part of our present stock.

The West-India market is, generally speaking, dull, unless indeed, we except the article rum, which meets with a tolerably rapid sale, at London, Liverpool, and Glas-

gow.

Buenos Ayres, we are told, is filled with British manufactured goods, notwithstanding which, English vessels are hourly entering that port. Surely there must be something of magnetic attraction in the expected trade of Spanish America, or our merchants could never think of sending commodities thither to be sold at less than first cost, to say nothing of the loss of freight, insurance, and charges. By the last advices from Buenos Ayres we learn; that nearly 160 vessels were in the river Plate, which were prohibited from unloading in consequence of not being provided with licences from the mother country. We are happy to learn that a treaty of commerce has been arranged with the ministers of the Prince Regent at Rio Janeiro. The stipulations were brought over by Mr. Hill, who left that capital on the 14th of February. The *project* of a commercial treaty between the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Portugal, has been forwarded to St. Petersburgh. The terms of the treaty are reported to be advantageous to the Brazils, and a confident expectation is entertained, by some of our merchants, that the latter country will in consequence, become a medium of communication between England and Russia. This notion may at first appear preposterous—it certainly is extraordinary—if any thing can be deemed extraordinary in these revolutionary times; but still it is not wholly beyond the bounds of possibility. The Black Sea, we are happy to state, is again opened to our commerce. It is reported, on the authority of some sea-captains, that trade is entirely at a stand in Holland; that the warehouses of merchants have been examined, and where British goods were found they have been confiscated. The coasts, it is added, are so strictly guarded, that there is no possibility of smuggling a single package on shore. There is not, we understand, at present existing, a general prohibition against exporting corn from the French and Dutch ports. In one port, and in one only, we believe, (Dunkirk), has the exportation of that article been prohibited; the price having reached the *maximum*.

The British Board of Trade, it is said, have lately discovered that a most improper use has been made of licences granted in that department. Instead of an honest application of these instruments, to the specific purposes for which they were issued, they have, it is reported, been employed to cover and facilitate the introduction of naval stores into the enemy's ports. Informations have in consequence been laid against several persons who are concerned in a large way in

the Baltic trade; and we regret to state that some houses of opulence labour under the suspicion of having encouraged such operations.

The principal purchasers at the late Frankfort fair were Dutchmen. We understand that British manufactured goods cut a conspicuous figure, and sold well at that far-famed mart of varied merchandize. Swiss cottons and muslins were in great demand. Some houses of Neufchâtel did business to the amount of six millions of florins.

We feel much pain in announcing that the provision trade of Ireland has sustained considerable losses by the failure of two or three houses of high respectability at London. One of these is reported to have stopped payment for no less a sum than £100,000! The merchants of Cork are supposed to be the chief sufferers.

*Bankrupts and Certificates, between May 19, and June 20, 1810, with the Attorneys, correctly extracted from the London Gazette.*

**BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.**

Dean, J. Langley, Cheshire, corn-dealer. Dyson, J. Liverpool, druggist. Hanbury, C. Seething Lane, corn-factor. Kirkpatrick, W. Manchester, merchant. Mew, H. Newport, shopkeeper. Weaver and Holt, Spring Gardens, musical-instrument makers. Youdan, J. South Street, Lambeth, victualler.

**BANKRUPTS.**

MAY 19.—Fewster, J. Liverpool, joiner. Att. Blackstock, London. Kenrick, J. King Street, Soho, money-scrivener. Att. Henson, Dorset Street, Salisbury Square. Kirk, R. Dartford, victualler. Att. Ware, Blackman Street, Southwark. Lavers, R. Newgate, brewer. Att. Clutton, St. Thomas Street, Southwark. Limbork, T. Hawkesbury, linen-draper. Att. Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn. Lyon, J. Richmond, Surrey, saddler. Att. Puff, Staple's Inn. Nicholls, J. Gray's Inn, scrivener. Att. Tyrrell and Co. Guildhall. Oakley, W. Church Street, Horsleydown, woolstapler. Att. Barrows and Co. Basinghall Street. Payne, J. West Square, Southwark, baker. Att. Gregson and Co. Angel Court. Reah, W. Sunderland, leather-cutter. Att. Blakiston, Symond's Inn. Roake, T. Bengeo, Hertfordshire, farmer. Att. Green, Clifford's Inn. Rushton, J. Manchester, cotton-dealer. Att. Ellis, Chancery Lane. Silverlock, W. Newport, Isle of Wight, cabinet-maker. Att. Griffiths, Newport. Stork, J. jun. Hull, grocer. Att. Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's Inn. Tooke and Todd, Strand, wine-merchants. Att. Wade and Co. Austin Friars. Toop, R. Portsmouth, sail-maker. Att. Ware, Blackman Street, Southwark.

Walling, T. Church Lane, Whitechapel, painter. Att. Ellingson, Union Street, Whitechapel. Whyte and Graham, Birmingham, muslin-dealers. Att. Blackstock, London.

20.—Baker, J. Shepton-Mallet, innkeeper. Att. Shepard, Bath. Christie, D. Bradford, shopkeeper. Att. Saunders, Reading.

Collett, T. Uxbridge, grocer. Att. Gale and Son, Bedford Street.

Holland, C. Warrington, druggist. Att. Pritt, Liverpool. Hugh, G. Coventry Street, tailor. Att. Jones and Co. Covent Garden Church Yard.

Nixon, R. Sanderbush, horse-dealer. Att. Blow, Carlisle. Peglar, S. Newnham, linen-draper. Att. Ward, Gloucester.

Pratt, C. Long Acre, money-scrivener. Att. Popkin, Dean Street, Soho.

Storey, H. Clement's Lane, tailor. Att. Bartlett, Lawrence Pountney Lane.

Sweeting, J. Old Bond Street, tailor. Att. Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday Street.

Taylor, W. Clifton, innkeeper. Att. Cheshire and Co. Manchester.

Watkins, T. Plymouth Dock, tavern-keeper. Att. Boxer, Plymouth Dock.

26.—Cook, R. Little St. James's Street, victualler. Att. Cowburn, Temple.

Cooper, V. New Bond Street, milliner. Att. Chambers, Furnival's Inn.

Dove, R. Monmouth Street, victualler. Att. Whittton, James Street, Bedford Row.

Emmett, H. and J. Gerrard Street, clothiers. Att. Jones and Co. Covent Garden.

Evered, A. Lower Grosvenor Street, wine-merchant. Att. Toosey, St. Martin's Lane.

Gathorne, J. J. Liverpool, mariner. Att. Battye, Chancery Lane.

Hackney, J. Dowgate Hill, rag-merchant. Att. Silver, Aldegate Street.

Harrison, E. Clifford's Inn, merchant. Att. Jacobs, Gray's Inn.

Herron, G. Bermondsey Street, fell-monger. Att. Sherwood, cushion Court, Broad Street.

Low, R. Great St. Helens, broker. Att. Mason, Foster Lane, Cheapside.

Moore, J. St. John's Square, merchant. Att. Bovill, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

Osborne, W. City Road, builder. Att. Annesley and Co. Angel Court.

Pickard, W. Little Moorfields, breeches-maker. Att. Young, Vine Street, Piccadilly.

Post, W. Bristol, carver. Att. Cornish, Bristol.

Poulter, W. Upper Thames Street, stationer. Att. Blandford, Temple.

Roberts, W. E. Liverpool, woollen-draper. Att. Phillips, Liverpool.

Rogers, J. Strand, silversmith. Att. Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday Street.

Salter, R. Balaclava, baker. Att. Wingate, Bath.

Tripp, J. Bristol, woollen-draper. Att. Clarke and Son, Bristol.

Trott, D. Old Change, calico-printer. Att. Wilde, jun. Castle Street, Falcon Square.

29.—Brookes, T. Banwell, tailor. Att. Harris, jun. Bristol.

Buford, J. Whitechapel Road, glass-cutter. Att. Sweet and Co. Temple.

Canning, H. Broad Street, merchant. Att. Shawes and Co. Gader Street.

Fox, T. M. and W. Crown Court, Threadneedle Street, and Hul, merchants. Att. Rosser and Son, Bartlett's Buildings.

Fulford, J. Hoo Mill, Warwick, miller. Att. Tidmas, Warwick.

Linford, T. Cheapside, jeweller. Att. Taylor, Old Street Road.

Mash, J. Red Lion Passage, potato-dealer. Att. Crosse, Finsbury Square.

Sutton, E. Houndsditch, butcher. Att. Wilde, Warwick Square.

JUNE 2.—Ackery, S. Liverpool, woollen-draper. Att. Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings.

Aldridge, J. Blackfriar's Road, surgeon. Att. Arrowsmith Devonshire Street, Queen Square.

Barratt, S. Rolls' Buildings, jeweller. Att. Burgess, Great Portland Street.

Bott, J. Birmingham, snuff-maker. Att. Bodfield, Hind Court, Fleet Street.

Burnett, W. North Petherton, baker. Att. Blake, Cook's Court, Carey Street.

Coleman, J. Silver Street, tallow-chandler. Att. Gale and Son, Bedford Street, Bedford Row.

Frost, G. Gateshead, Durham, victualler. Att. Bell and Co. Bow Lane.

Fulier, R. Dual, shopkeeper. Att. Russell, Lant Street, Southwark.

Gerlach, G. H. London Street, merchant. Att. Palmer and Co. Cypthall Court.

Grey, D. Long Newford, grocer. Att. Leigh and Co. New Bridge Street.

Jackson, S. Bermondsey Street, woolstapler. Att. Wright, Dowgate Hill.

McTaggart, P. City of London, broker. Att. Washbrough, Warwick Court.

Peaks, R. Walsham, factor. Att. Swain and Co. Old Jewry.

Pelley, J. New Bond Street, furniture-printer. Att. Sweet and Co. Temple.

Rawson, E. Clement's Lane, carpenter. *Att.* Nay and Co. Mincing Lane.

Rowson, G. Lancaster, linen-draper. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.

Smith, W. and J. Stapleford, timber-merchants. *Att.* Giles, Great Shine Lane.

Swain, J. Ramsgate, bricklayer. *Att.* Bigg, Hatton Garden.

Thompson, J. Philpot Lane, provision-broker. *Att.* Boswell, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

Tipping, G. B. Wormwood Street, merchant. *Att.* Lamb, Aldersgate Street.

Ward, W. J. Market Street, St. James's, victualler.

—, Allen, J. W. High Street, Lambeth, corn-chandler. *Att.* Tucker, Bartlett's Buildings.

Brearey, W. Birmingham, money-scrivener. *Att.* Freese, Birmingham.

Carter, J. Stockton, dealer. *Att.* Raisbeck, Stockton.

Critchley, J. Nottingham, draper. *Att.* Russell, Lant Street, Southwark.

Davies, R. Russell Street, Bermondsey, leather-dresser. *Att.* Tyler and Co. Temple.

Haworth, M. Felling, Durham, anchor-smith. *Att.* Thompson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Hewitt, D. Stokoe Newington, carpenter. *Att.* Harvey, Curzon Street.

Kinney, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings.

Menley, J. Rochdale, ironmonger. *Att.* Sandwith, Hull.

Neame, W. Canterbury Square, merchant. *Att.* Richardson, New Inn.

Oakley, S. J. John's Street, bedstead-maker. *Att.* Kiss, Printer Street.

Parker, J. Gunthorpe, merchant. *Att.* Wilhers, jun. Holt.

Ross, H. Hull, merchant. *Att.* Martin, Hull.

Simpson and Fairman, Old Change, factors. *Att.* Pullen, Fore Street.

Smith, J. St. John's Street, lath-render. *Att.* Lamb, Aldersgate Street.

Sparks, W. Castle Street, currier. *Att.* Bower, Clifford's Inn.

—, Arrowsmith, G. Little Carter Lane, scrivener. *Att.* Milton and Co. Knightbridge Street.

Browne, J. Threadneedle Street, scrivener. *Att.* Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate within.

Duckworth, H. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Pritt, Liverpool.

Evans, E. Neath, shopkeeper. *Att.* Frankis, Bristol.

Grayson, C. Liverpool, ship-builder. *Att.* Bairdswell and Co. Liverpool.

Hunter, A. Little Portland Street, coach-maker. *Att.* Birkett and Co. Broad Street, Golden Square.

Nelson, J. Liverpool, tailor. *Att.* Davies, Liverpool.

Parker, M. Ripon, shopkeeper. *Att.* Powell, Knaresborough.

Parnell, W. Stoney Lane, Southwark, brewer. *Att.* Hall and Co. Salters' Hall Court, Cannon Street.

Rose, J. sen. and J. jun. Tooley Street, provision-merchants. *Att.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday Street.

Stonebridge, W. Colchester, grocer. *Att.* Tilson, Chancery Place, Blackfriars.

Woodward, T. jun. Rude, shopkeeper. *Att.* Plate, Bury St. Edmunds.

Wylie, J. Cophall Court, insurance-broker. *Att.* Barrow, Threadneedle Street.

—, Bainbridge, T. Manchester, muslin-manufacturer. *Att.* Milne and Co. Temple.

Bowler, W. sen. Castle Street, Southwark, hat-maker. *Att.* Bennett, Doctor's Commons.

Oakley, Overend, and Oakley, Church Street, Surrey, woollasters. *Att.* Oakley, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street.

Richardson, T. Waterside, York, dyer. *Att.* Wriggsworthy, Gray's Inn.

Say, C. Falmouth, merchant. *Att.* Reardon and Co. Cornhill Court, Gracechurch Street.

Simpson, J. Ross, Herefordshire, innholder. *Att.* Robson and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Wells and Tuke, Bankside, Surrey, timber-merchants. *Att.* Surman, Golden Square.

—, Caithness, T. New Bond Street, watchmaker. *Att.* Mason, Gaskell, and Co.

Dougan, T. Bread Street, warehouseman. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Cophill Court.

Dutton, J. Hulme, shopkeeper. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn.

Farrell, C. Gosport, slopsealer. *Att.* Dyne, Sergeant's Inn.

Pownall, W. Bristol, dealer. *Att.* Hall, Lincoln's Inn.

Routledge, E. sen. and E. jun. Barrockside, drovers. *Att.* Mounsey, Staple's Inn.

Scott, J. P. Newcastle on Tyne, grocer. *Att.* Bell and Co. Bow Lane.

Tabart, B. Bond Street, bookseller. *Att.* Hannam, Great Piazza, Covent Garden.

Whittall, L. Newport Market, potato-merchant. *Att.* Chabot, Crispin Street, Spital Fields.

Whittingham, W. Lynn, printer. *Att.* Vandertom and Co. Bush Lane.

Wightman, J. George Street, Foster Lane, haberdasher. *Att.* Hartley, Red Lion Square.

—, Duncan, W. and A. Liverpool, drapers. *Att.* Hard, Temple.

Logett, J. Colchester, grocer. *Att.* Naylor, Great New Port Street.

**CERTIFICATES.**

Appleton, E. Smedley, paper-manufacturer.

Appleton, W. jun. Smedley, paper-manufacturer.

Ashley, J. G. Gloucester Terrace, merchant.

Ayrton, E. W. Lambeth Marsh, grocer.

Balding, W. Holt, Norfolk, grocer.

Ballard, J. Birmingham, corn-dealer.

Barker, R. Hattington, merchant.

Barker, J. Clapham, carpenter.

Batemans, J. Redcross Street, Southwark, clothier.

Batemans, J. W. Birstall, clothier.

Batemans, W. Bradford, York, clothier.

Birket, B. Gloucester Street, Queen Square, tailor.

Bissex, Sloper, and Bissex, Bristol, vinegar-makers.

Boyd, T. Edgware Road, shopkeeper.

Brewer, T. Baldwin's Gardens, tin-plate-worker.

Burge, W. Southampton, butcher.

Burton, J. New Cross, Surrey, dealer.

Burton, J. Manchester, innkeeper.

Bury, R. C. Salford, merchant.

Chadwick, J. Lower Thames Street, victualler.

Challacom, J. Bristol, cordwainer.

Clipson, W. Laurence Lane, wine-merchant.

Clive and Richardson, Tokenhouse Yard, merchants.

Collis, T. J. Oxford Street, coach maker.

Common, R. North Shields, grocer.

Connop and Newton, Bed Lion Street, Spitalfields, dyers.

Cowgill, Sandiford, and Barlow, Manchester, calico-printers.

Cox, E. Olveston, shopkeeper.

Couch, W. Charlotte Street, Rathbone Place, linen-draper.

Davis, J. Church Lane, horse-dealer.

Davis, T. Wolverhampton, ironmonger.

Dawson, S. Fulford, cattle-jobber.

Didier and Tubbett, St. James's Street, booksellers.

Dove, J. Blandford Street, scrivener.

Dowing, J. Harwich, grocer.

Drury, W. jun. Falkingham, carpenter.

Duncan, W. St. James's Street, jeweller.

Ellis, J. Horbiling, grocer.

Fairfield and Buckley, Liverpool, merchants.

Feeary, J. Kingland Head, builder.

Ford, J. B. Coleman Street Buildings, factor.

Fulfer, W. Brandon, scrivener.

Gafney, M. Liverpool, cotton-merchant.

George, J. Carburton Street, horse-dealer.

Goddon, W. Cranbourne Alley, linen-draper.

Hannum, G. Manchester, merchant.

Hewin, Higgin, and Hett, Isleworth, calico-printers.

Hinde, J. dealer.

Hounsell, J. Bridport, ironmonger.

Housman, R. Bridport, cabinet-maker.

Joaquin, L. R. de. Bowring Green Buildings, rectifier.

Johnson, W. Hertford, corn-merchant.

Kelly, J. Shorestritch, cheesemonger.

King, W. Bream's Buildings, cabinet-maker.

Lambert, J. and T. Leeds, woollasters.

Leathwood, W. Liverpool, cork-cutter.

Lock, P. Nailsworth, yarn-manufacturer.

Lyon, J. P. North Place, Gray's Inn Lane, scrivener.

Mannin, C. Pickett Street, cheesemonger.

Merryweather, E. Manchester, cotton-spinner.

Pearson, T. Pennybridge, flax-spinner.

Plimpton, Goddard, and Plimpton, Wood Street, ware-housemen.

Prina, P. Brewer Street, jeweller.

Rippon, T. Honiton, corn factor.

Russell, W. G. Fleet Market, dealer.

Shafe, J. Shoe Lane, copper-plate-maker.

Shepard, H. Cambridge, wine-merchant.

Shirt, D. Falmouth, York, tanner.

Shuttlewood, J. Holme Street, toymen.

Smith, J. Birmingham, tea-dealer.

South, J. C. Broad, ironmonger.

Stanniforth, T. Sheffield, butcher.

Tatham, W. Lancaster, mercer.

Taylor, D. Mile End Road, cabinet-maker.

Tolhurst, J. Gravesend, dealer.

Tuthill, C. Great St. Helen's, merchant.

Watson, J. J. and J. and Ainsworth, D. Preston, cotton-spinners.

Welchman, J. Crockherne, linen-draper.

Whittle, S. jun. Shiffield, grocer.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.									
	Beef.		Mutton.		Veal.		Pork.		Lamb.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
May 10	6	2	6	4	8	0	8	0	8 4
May 19	6	2	6	4	7	6	7	6	8 0
	26	6	2	6	4	7	6	7	6
June 9	6	0	6	4	7	6	7	6	8 0
	16	6	0	6	2	8	0	7	6
Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.									
May 19	5	4	5	8	6	0	7	0	6 8
	26	5	4	5	8	6	0	7	0
June 9	5	4	5	6	6	4	6	8	6 8
	16	5	8	5	4	6	8	6	7 8

St. James's.*				Whitechapel.*			
Hay.	Straw.	Hay.	Straw.	£.	s.	£.	s.
May 19	6 18 0	3 12 0	6 10 0	3 7 0			
	26	7 0 0	3 15 0	6 10 0	3 6 0		
June 9	7 0 0	3 15 0	6 10 0	3 0 0			
	16	7 10 0	3 8 0	7 7 0	3 3 0		

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 22d. Flat Ordinary — 18d.  
Dressing Hides 19 Calif Skins, 30 to 40lb.  
Crop Hides for cut. 22 per dozen — 36  
Ditto, 50 to 70 42

TALLOW.\* London Average per stone of 8lbs.  
4s. 3d. Soap, yellow, 94s.; mottled, 104s.; curd,  
108s. Candles, per dozen, 12s. 6d.; moulds, 13s. 6d.

May 19	28,213 quarters. Average 88s. 1 <i>1/2</i> d.
26	41,055 — — — 93 8 <i>1/2</i>
June 9	22,106 — — — 100 7 <i>1/2</i>
16	18,613 — — — 104 6 <i>1/2</i>

May 19 19,325 sacks. Average 89s. 6*1/2*d.  
26 19,941 — — — 95 6*1/2*  
June 9 9,045 — — — 99 5*1/2*  
16 12,804 — — — 99 5*1/2*

	Peck Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quartern.
May 19	4s. 9d.	2s. 4 <i>1/2</i> d.	1s. 2 <i>1/4</i> d.
26	5 0	2 6	1 3
June 9	5 2	2 7	1 3 <i>1/2</i>
16	5 2	2 7	1 3 <i>1/2</i>

\* The highest price of the market.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	2 10 0	0 to 3 19 0	Lead, white .....	ton 50 0	0 to 51 0	0 0
Ditto pearl .....	2 14 0	3 10 0	Logwood chips .....	ton 37 0	0 0	43 0
Barilla .....	2 14 0	3 14 0	Madder, Dutch crop .....	cwt. 5 12 0	0	6 6 0
Brandy, Coniac .....	gal. 1 3 0	1 4 6	Mahogany .....	ft. 0 1 5	0 2 0	0
Campshire, refined .....	lb. 0 9 0	0 9 4	Oil, Lucca, .25 gal. jar	19 0 0	0	21 0 0
Ditto unrefined .....	cwt. 37 10 0	38 10 0	Ditto spermaceti .....	ton 107 0	0	110 0 0
Cochineal, garbled .....	lb. 2 0 0	2 4 0	Ditto whale .....	cwt. 43 0	0	46 10 0
Ditto .....	0 6 0	0 8 0	Ditto Florence, $\frac{1}{2}$ chest .....	cwt. 3 10 0	0	3 15 0
Coffee, fine .....	cwt. 6 0 0	6 10 0	Pitch, Stockholm, .....	cwt. 0 19 0	0	1 0 0
Ditto ordinary .....	3 10 0	5 0 0	Raisins, bloom .....	cwt. 4 5 0	0	6 5 0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 1	Rice, Carolina .....	cwt. 1 6 0	0	1 10 0
Ditto Jamaica .....	0 1 5	0 1 6	Rum, Jamaica .....	gal. 0 4 4	0	6 4 4
Ditto Smyrna .....	0 1 2	0 1 4	Ditto Leeward Island .....	cwt. 0 3 8	0	4 4 4
Ditto .....	0 1 3	0 1 6	Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	3 16 0	0	3 18 0
Currants, Zant .....	cwt. 3 2 0	4 5 0	Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	2 10 0	0	3 1 0
Elephant's Teeth .....	26 0 0	31 15 0	Silk, raw, .....	cwt. 1 4 6	0	2 4 0
Scirvelloes .....	12 10 0	21 15 0	Tallow, English .....	cwt. 3 15 6	0	3 14 0
Flax, Riga .....	ton 90 0	92 0 0	Ditto, Russia, white .....	cwt. 3 13 0	0	3 10 0
Ditto Pittsburgh .....	82 0 0	84 0 0	Ditto, yellow .....	cwt. 3 9 0	0	3 10 0
Galls, Turkey .....	cwt. 9 10 0	10 15 0	Tar, Stockholm .....	bar. 2 5 0	0	2 6 0
Geneva, Hollands .....	gal. 1 1 0	1 3 0	Tin in blocks .....	cwt. 6 10 0	0	6 0 0
Ditto English .....	0 10 0	0 14 0	Tobacco, Maryl .....	lb. 0 0 5	0	1 4
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	5 0 0	11 10 0	Ditto, Virginia .....	0 0 6	0	0 8 2
Hemp, Riga .....	ton 71 0	72 0 0	Wax, Guinca .....	cwt. 7 10 0	0	8 8 0
Ditto Pittsburgh .....	74 0 0	75 0 0	Whale-fins (Greenl.) .....	ton 75 0	0	85 0 0
Hops .....	bag 3 0 0	5 12 0	Wine, Red Port .....	cwt. 90 0	0	115 0 0
Indigo, Caracca .....	lb. 0 8 6	0 16 0	Ditto Lisbon .....	cwt. 90 0	0	110 0 0
Ditto East-India .....	0 6 0	0 13 9	Ditto Madeira .....	cwt. 74 0	0	128 0 0
Iron, British bars .....	ton 15 0	0 0 16 0	Ditto Vidonia .....	cwt. 70 0	0	85 0 0
Ditto Swedish .....	21 0	0 23 10 0	Ditto Calcavella .....	cwt. 90 0	0	100 0 0
Ditto Norway .....	24 0	0 25 0 0	Ditto Sherry .....	butt. 71 0	0	110 0 0
Lead in pigs .....	fod. 38 0	0 0 0 0	Ditto Mountain .....	cwt. 67 0	0	90 0 0
Ditto red .....	ton 39 0	0 0 0 0	Ditto Claret .....	hogs. 42 0	0	100 0 0

## **COURSE OF EXCHANGE**

**Amsterdam**, 2 us. 33-5—Ditto at sight, 32-7—Rotterdam, 10-3—Hamburg, 31-2—**Altona**, 31-3—Paris, 1 day's date 21-16—Ditto, 2 us. 32-0—Madrid, in paper—Ditto, eff. 44—**Cadiz**, in paper—**Cadiz**, eff. 41—**Bilboa**, 41—**Palermo**, per oz. 125d.—**Leghorn**, 58—**Genoa**, 54—**Venice**, in eff. 52—**Naples**, 42—**Lisbon**, 68—**Oporto**, 68—**Dublin**, per cent. 94—**Cork**, do. 10½—**Agio B.** of Holland, — per cent.

*The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-Office Shares, &c. in June, 1810, (on the 25th) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.*

the 25th) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.  
 Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, Dividing £10 per Share Clear per Annum. £750 to £760.—  
 Grand Junction, £317 to £315, ex Dividend £3 half-yearly.—Monmouthshire, £3 per share half-yearly, £133.—Stourbridge, £250.—Leeds and Liverpool, £186, 10s. ex Dividend.—Kennet and Avon, £46, 5s. £47.—Wiltshire and Berks, £60.—Huddersfield, £40.—Rochdale, £50.—Union, £127 to £135, £130.—Grand Union, £12, 12s. to £10 premium.—Ellesmere, £78.—Lancaster, £29, 10s. £28.—Dudley, £52, 10s.—Croydon, £45, 10s.—West-India, £175 per cent.—London Dock, £131, 10s. to £136.—Globe Assurance, £130.—Thame and Medway, £53 premium.—Albion, £60.—East London Water Works, £233.